THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A very large Daily Newspaper, [illegible] Columns, [illegible] published every Morning (Sundays excepted,) [illegible] Delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, [illegible] Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers, Six Dollars a year in advance. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

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New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 17.

The Spanish Minister, who was recently thrown from his carriage, continues daily to improve, and it is thought that he will soon be able to resume the duties of his office.

The Reciprocity Treaty in the British Provinces.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 15.

The Governor of Nova Scotia has, in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature, issued a proclamation repealing the duties now paid by American shipmasters on the various articles which properly come under the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The St. John (N. B.) papers of the 12th inst. say that the schooner *Arrow*, from Digby, N. S., for St. John, had been lost at sea, and it was feared that all the hands on board, and a number of the passengers, had perished.

They also state that considerable irritation was being felt throughout the British Provinces, in consequence of the delay in carrying out the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Canadian Legislature—Lord Elgin, &c.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The Government recovered their sectional majority last night in the House of Parliament, and carried the amended feudal tenure abolition bill by a majority of twenty-one.

This evening, in both Houses, a voluntary address to Lord Elgin was passed, who will assent to the Clergy Reserves Secularization, Feudal Tenure Abolition, and other bills, when Parliament will adjourn till February next.

The Canadian Ministry in Trouble.

QUEBEC, Friday, Dec. 15.

In the Canadian Assembly, at 3 o'clock this morning, the Ministry suffered a sectional defeat, being left in a minority of six among the representatives from Lower Canada, on the Legislative Council's amendment to the bill abolishing feudal tenure. They had, however, a majority of six in the whole House. A resignation is thought possible.

Business Failures—Seizure for Smuggling—Savings Banks Panic—Fire—Death of Dr. Samuel Parkman.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 15.

The failure of Messrs. Cotton, Broadhead & Clapp, extensive stock and exchange brokers of this city, doing business in State-street, was announced to-day. Their liabilities are not supposed to be very large.

The Custom-House authorities of this city seized last night about twelve hundred dollars worth of cigars, smuggled into port by a bark from Havana.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The failure of the Glendon Iron Mill Company was announced here to-day, and it was soon afterwards ascertained that on Monday last the Superintendent, Mr. Brevoort, who is well known in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, had left for parts unknown. On the Wednesday following the company had received a letter from him, in which he stated that he was a defaulter, and added that it was useless to pursue him, as he would not be taken alive. The defalcation is estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

There has been a severe run upon the "Provident Institution for Savings" in this city to-day, and in all about one hundred thousand dollars were withdrawn from it, principally by the Irish and German depositors. The Bank, however, is perfectly solvent. There was a run, also, upon another Bank, principally by small bill holders, owing to the circulation of false rumors of trouble in its financial affairs.

The depôt of the Boston and Maine Railroad at Lawrence was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss on the building is $5,000—on freight not yet ascertained. The depôt also contained a large amount of inward freight, including a considerable quantity of flour, but the loss will not fall upon the Company.

Dr. Samuel Parkman, an eminent surgeon, died in this city this morning.

Failure of an Insurance Company.

[illegible], Sunday, Dec. 17.

The Columbia Insurance Company, of this city, was compelled, by reason of recent heavy losses, to suspend payments yesterday.

Know-Nothing Candidate for Governor in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The *American Organ*, the new Know-Nothing paper at Washington, says the Know-Nothings of Virginia will make an independent nomination for Governor in that State.

We have no mail this evening south of Richmond.

Opinion of Judge Dean on Naturalization.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Dec. 16.

Judge Dean, of the Supreme Court in this place, has forbidden his clerk to take proofs of citizenship and grant naturalization papers, and has directed that all those who wish to become citizens hereafter, must apply to the Court. After hearing the proofs from numbers of applicants to-day, he rejected nearly all of them. He has given a written opinion, holding that admitting an alien to the rights of citizenship is a judicial act, and requires an examination by the Court in each case.

The Southern Mail—Later from Texas—Gov. Pease and the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 16.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Sunday, containing dates from Galveston, Texas, to the 7th inst.

Governor Pease had issued a proclamation again, offering the contract to construct the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad to responsible bidders.

In his proclamation, he states the contract entered into between himself and Messrs. Walker and King, and others, for the construction of the road, had become null and void by the failure of the contractors to make the necessary deposit of $300,000 in gold, silver, or evidences of the debt of the State of Texas, or other good par stocks. He also recites the authority given him as Governor in case such a contract should be made with any other company or individuals, for the construction of the said road, and gives notice that proposals for the purpose, in accordance with the act of the Legislature, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until the 1st of May next.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 16.

Yesterday afternoon the Engine "Wisconsin," while drawing a coal train on the Reading Railroad, exploded near Manayunk tunnel, instantly killing George Long, Engineer, of Baltimore; John Lynch, foreman, and Charles Miller, of Dauphin County; and seriously injuring a lad and a passenger who resides near Reading, but whose name we could not ascertain. The engine which was one of Ross, Winans & Co.'s coal burners, is a complete wreck.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 17.

James Kepple died yesterday morning from the injuries he received by the explosion of the locomotive on the Reading Railroad, near Manayunk Tunnel, on Friday last.

Two Men Killed.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 17.

Two men were killed here on Friday by the caving in of an embankment on the esplanade under which they were working.

Collision on the Sound.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 17.

On the passage of the steamer *Plymouth Rock* from New-York to Stonington, yesterday evening, the steamer came into collision with the schooner *Francis*, doing no serious damage, but causing considerable alarm for a few moments. Capt. Stone hailed the schooner after the vessels parted, and finding she required no assistance steamed ahead, and reached Stonington about 12 o'clock.

Fire at Troy.

TROY, Saturday, Dec. 16.

A fire occurred this morning in West Troy, destroying four frame buildings, occupied by Henry Cole, clothier; J. Fortier, boot and shoe dealer; Jacob Cohen, clothier; Wm. Rouse, barber; James Morrison, saloon; James Brisland, boots and shoes; Meyers & Gunsaulus, clothiers. The buildings were situated on the Canal, near the corner of Union-street, and were owned by Wm. Smith and John Knowes, of Albany. A covered bridge across the Canal was also consumed. The total loss is $10,000, but is mostly covered by insurance.

Trial of Arrison the Torpedo Man.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1854.

The trial of Arrison, the alleged murderer of the Allisons, at the hospital in this city, last Winter, is still in progress. The evidence is all in, and counsel commenced summing up to-day. The case will probably go to the jury on Monday. The trial excites much interest here.

The Blue Ridge Railroad—Rising of the Alabama River.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) Saturday, Dec. 16.

The House of Representatives of this State has passed a bill subscribing a million of dollars to the Blue Ridge Railroad, and guaranteeing a million more.

We learn from Mobile that the Alabama River is rising.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 17.

The weather here has been cold and cloudy all day with a northeast wind. It commenced snowing at 7 o'clock this evening.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Dec. 17.

A snow storm commenced here at 6 o'clock P. M.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 17—9 P. M.

A snow storm which set in here early in the evening still continues.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Dec. 17.

It commenced snowing very heavily here to-day at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 17—9 P. M.

We were visited with a slight sprinkle of snow this afternoon, but it soon cleared off, the weather becoming quite clear. It is now fine starlight.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The steamship *Marion*, from New-York, arrived at this port this afternoon at 3 o'clock, with all on board well.

TRIAL FOR DIVORCE.

Frances L. Childs vs. Solomon Childs—A Decree of Divorce Ordered.

This case came up on Saturday last before Judge Roosevelt, of the Supreme Court, for argument on the motion offered by the counsel for the defendant at the time the verdict was rendered for a stay of proceedings, in order to prepare a bill of exceptions on which to carry the case before the Supreme Court, General Term, in order to procure a new trial of the cause.

After hearing the argument the Court decided to refuse the application, and ordered that a decree of divorce between the parties be entered, on the ground that the defendant had been proven to be guilty of adultery. It was also ordered by the Court that a further decree for alimony be entered as soon as the Court shall fix the amount.

Democratic Fusion.

A Convention was held on the evening of the 16th, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Club, for the purpose of consolidating the Democratic Party. The Chair was taken by John Cochrane, Esq. Mr. H. P. Carr was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The Chairman called for the list of Delegates from the respective Wards, which were given. All of the Wards except the Nineteenth Ward were found to be represented.

The Report of the Committee which was appointed to draft rules for the regulation of the Convention was recommitted to be reported on at the next meeting.

The rules of the General Committee of the City were, on motion, adopted for the regulation of the body.

It was moved by Captain Rynders that the Officers of the Convention consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Cochrane was elected President by a nearly unanimous vote.

The other officers were placed as follows:

Vice-Presidents.—S. O. Osgood, C. H. Ring.
Corresponding Secretary.—T. A. Glover.
Recording Secretary.—T. A. Glover.
Treasurer.—Conrad Swart.

The meeting came to the determination of calling a Public Meeting at Tammany Hall at an early day to explain the sentiments of the new organization to the Democracy.

A Committee of one was appointed from each Ward for the purpose.

On motion a Committee of three was appointed to procure a suitable room for the purpose of future meeting.

☞ The steamship *Alabama* arrived on Saturday, from Savannah.

THE WICKHAM TRAGEDY.

Execution of the Murderer, Nicholas Behehan—Intense Excitement.

Our Special Reporter has returned from Riverhead, Long Island, with an accurate account of the execution of Nicholas Behehan, who perpetrated the atrocious murder of Mr. James Wickham and his wife, on the night of the 2d of June last. The details of the horrible crime have been heretofore published at length in the New-York Daily Times. Since the conviction and sentence of Behehan, Mr. Edwards, the keeper of the Riverhead Jail has had a hard task to perform in watching the convict, to prevent his escape or destroying himself. Of late, he became very troublesome, and seemed determined to break Jail at all hazards.

During the night preceding the day for execution, a rumor was circulated that a gang of Irish from the West intended to attack the old and delapidated Court House and Jail with a view of liberating the criminal. Meanwhile Justice Selah B. Strong, of the Supreme Court instructed the Sheriff to deputize a strong body of men to watch and guard the prison. A close watch was accordingly kept from sunset till daylight, but nothing whatever occurred. At an early hour on the day for the execution, Father McCarthy, a Catholic priest, residing at Hempstead, L. I., came to the jail, and was, by request, allowed to remain in the cell with Behehan, until the time arrived to prepare him for his end. During the forenoon, Behehan seemed beyond all hope of repentance, and refrained from saying anything further than he had already disclosed, relative to the crime he had committed.

Sheriff Phillips of the County of Suffolk appeared at the cell of the murderer at an early hour, and informed the condemned criminal that he was to meet his fate in a few hours. At precisely 12 o'clock the deputy officials went to the cell where the priest was offering spiritual consolation to the prisoner for the purpose of dressing him with the white shroud, cap, &c. They found him apparently in a state of seeming insensibility of their presence, and all he would audibly utter was "God have mercy on my soul."

At five minutes past 12 o'clock the culprit was marched to the gallows where the rope was fastened around his neck, while he was supported by the clergyman who stood on his left, reading the Catholic service while the offender was praying in a low tone of voice.

In accordance with the State law, the Sheriff was exceedingly particular in regard to the admission of persons to witness the execution, and, including the Doctors, Reporters and Special Deputies, there were not more than *thirty* men within sight of the gallows.

Several hundred people assembled in front of the Jail at an early hour of the morning, and so great was the pressure against the board fence, it was feared they would break it down.

On the arrival of the cars, the Suffolk Guard, under command of Capt. Lyon, made their appearance, and soon formed a line to keep the crowd back. Order prevailed in and outside of the Jail during the scene.

THE EXECUTION.

The medical gentlemen selected by Sheriff Phillips to attend the execution in their professional capacity, were Drs. Benjamin D. Carpenter, of Cutchogue, and Wm. S. Preston, of Patchogue, Long Island.

At four minutes past 12 o'clock the culprit stood erect under the gallows, and as the Deputy adjusted the knot under his left ear, he glanced his eyes towards the iron weights hanging beside him attached to the rope, and gave vent to his feelings by sighing heavily. He was partly resting on the shoulders of his spiritual adviser, with his lips quivering when the Sheriff approached, who read the death warrant. As he concluded the prisoner raised his eyes for an instant, and inaudibly replied by saying "Oh yes"—Lord have mercy on my soul!" The Sheriff then addressed the condemned man as follows:

"Nicholas Behehan, you having been tried and convicted of the crime of murdering Mr. James Wickham, at Cutchogue, last Summer, it now becomes my painful duty to carry out the judgment of the Court just read to you. Therefore if you desire to make any statement or say anything in regard to the matter, you now have an opportunity to do so."

Meanwhile the wretched man had failed considerably in his bodily strength. His legs appeared much weakened. His whole frame visibly trembled.

At eight minutes past 12 o'clock, the doomed man grasped the hand of Father McCarthy, kissed it several times, and his last words were, "Oh, Lord, do have mercy on my soul, do! do! I feel sorry I transgressed the Fifth Commandment. Oh, Lord! Oh, Lord!"

The Fifth Commandment in the Catholic Bible reads thus: Thou shalt not kill.

At ten minutes after 12 o'clock the Priest signified to the Sheriff that "all was ready," and the officer of the law immediately severed the rope, with a heavy blow of the broad-axe, the weights fell to the ground, and the wretched man was suddenly elevated into the air. The jerk was not of sufficient force to dislocate his neck, consequently he struggled very hard, and his life was prolonged in great suffering.

At twelve minutes past 12 o'clock the examining physicians felt the pulse of the dying man. They counted sixty pulsations to the minute. There was but little motion of the body. A minute subsequently the body exhibited considerable spasmodic action of the muscles with the pulse at "84."

Fourteen and a half minutes past twelve o'clock.—The doctors here ascertained that the pulse had become reduced to "64"—the spasmodic action of the muscles being still visible. In another minute the body was hanging with the pulse scarcely perceptible.

At twenty-two minutes past 12 o'clock the body had been suspended for twelve minutes. The medical gentlemen then made their final examination, and finding all pulsation had ceased, he was pronounced to be dead.

Physicians are of the opinion, in regard to the courage of Behehan, that if he had been permitted to stand three minutes longer under the gallows, with the rope around his neck, he would have fallen to the ground a corpse, as his great fright would have produced death.

PROPOSITION TO ADMIT THE MULTITUDE.

Shortly after the prisoner's death was announced, a proposition was made to the Sheriff by some person outside that, "as the man was dead it would be a source of gratification to the multitude in the street, to permit them to enter the jail-yard and see the body while hanging on the gallows." Sheriff Phillips entertained the singular proposal, and after a brief consultation with ex-Sheriff Clark, it was decided to tear down the street barricade and allow the populace to gaze upon the body. The Sheriff having made known his intention and as he was about proceeding to the Court room, on the second floor, to announce his decision, Dr. Carpenter and other gentlemen called him back. The high officer of old Suffolk was somewhat taken by surprise when he found himself surrounded by his Deputies and others, all of whom were strenuously urging him to forthwith abandon an idea so reckless in its character. After a brief interview with his friends, the Sheriff concluded he had made a serious mistake, and he at once declined taking any further action.

THE BURIAL.

After the body had hung forty minutes it was cut down, placed in a common pine coffin and was conveyed for interment to the middle of a Pine woods belonging to Mr. Vinlin, about a mile distant from the village.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF BEHEHAN.

Nicholas Behehan was a native of Ireland; at first sight he presented a boyish appearance, but upon close examination his countenance seemed to change materially. He was five feet and eleven inches in height, and was near twenty-one years old. His eyes were of a brown color.

[Our reporter desires to express his thanks to Mr. John Corwin, Dr. Howell, Dr. Carpenter, John Martin, and other gentlemen at Riverhead, for courtesies extended toward him during the performance of his duty in reporting the particulars of this painful spectacle.]

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the State Prisoners at Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854.

On the 8th inst. the steamer *Francisco de Asis* brought to Havana the State prisoners from St. Jago de Cuba—J. H. Felix, Esq., of New-York; Mr. Lacort, (not real name I presume,) native of Cuba, naturalized in the United States; Capt. McCulloch, and the mate of the American schooner *John G. White*. The two first were landed under a guard of soldiers, and marched through the streets, arms tied back and both lashed together, to the Tacon Prison the afternoon of the 9th, being saluted on their way by the street vulgarity, as candidates for stone breaking. Mr. Felix is an invalid; both are in cells, and not permitted communication. Col. Robertson, acting American Consul, was permitted to see Mr. Felix, to satisfy his mind as to his health, but not to speak with him. The captain and mate were placed on board the Spanish frigate *Perla*, where they will remain until their interest in the cause is determined. Gen. Manzano represents the case very strongly against Mr. Felix and Mr. Lacort, implicating the first, more than his friends here supposed possible, from reliable information received from Baracoa and St. Jago de Cuba. But if the honorable General has determined their fate, for the adjustment of another decoration to his person, it is fixed past help, for he has had much experience in all sorts of criminal pursuits—in a military way.

The seamen of the schooner *John G. White* have been turned over to the United States Consul, by the Captain-General, and he has expressed, I am informed, much sympathy for Mr. Felix, but I think he has intimated that he will be tried by the "Military Commission," under the same rules as governed in the case of Mr. Thrasher.

A vessel of war of the United States is very much needed in or near the bay of Jamaica. I have accidently learned, where United States policy is not esteemed or respected by French and British agents. We wish Mr. Doesticks and his two bosom friends would Winter somewhere in the District of Columbia.

We have not the pleasure of receiving any of your papers by the steamers. There has been some talk for a few days, in relation to our Eastern affairs, but it amounts to nothing. I hand you commercial statements.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 11.

Since 27th ult., date of our last Report, our Sugar market has hardly undergone any change. Sales have been limited to small lots at former prices. The following contracts have been made for future delivery: 20,000 boxes at $[illegible] ⅌ box, 4,000 at $[illegible], 7,000 boxes at $[illegible], and 8,000 boxes from the new crop, viz: Cucuruchos at 5 and 5½ rls., Browns at 5½ rls., Yellows at 6½, and Whites at 6½ rls. ⅌ arr. Supplies of new crop are arriving slowly, without having as yet been offered for sale. The stock in the city and in the Regla Warehouses is estimated to be now about 35,000 boxes, against 60,000 boxes in 1853, and 30,000 in 1852, same periods. Our quotations remain unchanged, as follows: Whites, 7½ to 9½ rls.; Florete yellows, scarce, 7½ to 7½; good to prime do., 6½ to 7; Browns, 5½ to 6; Cucuruchos, 4½ to 5½.

Coffee—Is neglected; transactions limited to small lots taken for consumption. Good seconds are worth $9@$10½.

Cigars—Of good brands continue to be in demand at former prices. Exported: 6,262 Mills to the United States, 2,140 France, 1,360 Great Britain, 710 Valparaiso, and 615 to other parts; in all 13,616 Mills.

Tobacco—Has been more animated. Exported: 144,000 lbs. to the United States, 90,000 Spain, 90,000 Valparaiso, and 10,000 France; in all 334,000 lbs.

Exchange—The operations have been moderate and, after some fluctuations, rates closed as follows: London, 13½@14 ⅌ cent. premium; Paris, 1@1½ ⅌ cent. premium; New-York and Boston, 2 ⅌ cent. premium; New-Orleans 4 ⅌ cent. premium, short sight; 45,000 Mexican Dollars on board of the British steamer *Teviot* arrived from Vera Cruz and Tampico day before yesterday brought 7½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Lumber and Cooperage Stock.—Pitch Pine—7 cargoes have arrived during the past fortnight, they have been placed as follows: 98,000 feet Jacksonville at $29 ⅌ 1,000 feet; 100,000 feet do. at $30; 102,000 feet do. at $29; 67,000 feet Pensacola at $26; 120,000 feet Wilmington at $31; 180,000 feet all Plank, Pensacola, contracted for at $28; and one cargo Mobile on contract, terms not made public. White Pine Boards—The cargo mentioned in our last report, has been sold at $29 ⅌ 1,000 feet; only two other cargoes have arrived, one sold at $28, the quality is very good, but exceedingly short. Sugar Box Shooks—10,000 only have arrived during the past fortnight; the demand has not been active; 2,900 have retailed at 12 rls., 600 at 11½, and 2,400 at 11. Molasses and Sugar Hhd. Shooks—None have arrived; they are in great request. Hoops—The supply is fair, about 7,600 mixed long and short Rhode Island sold at $57 ⅌ 1,000. Molasses Hhds.—Are very scarce; 109 sold at $4, and 118 at $4½.

Freights—The same dullness mentioned in our last issue has prevailed during the past fortnight. The following are the only charters which have come to our knowledge, one Spanish Brig, 1,200 boxes, Falmouth, and a market at £3 3s. 6d.; one of 1,200, Seville, at 9 reals ⅌ bale for Tobacco; one of 1,800, Alicante, same rate; one of 800, Bordeaux and back, for $3,250; one American bark, 2,000 boxes, Cardenas and Cork, and a market at £3 10s. ⅌ ton for Molasses; one of 2,300 boxes, Havana, Matanzas, and New-York, 80c. ⅌ box at Havana, and 75c. at Matanzas; one schooner, 179 tons, to load Logwood at Tabasco for New-York, at $7 ⅌ ton.

ADOT, SPALDING & CO.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, from New-Orleans the 10th and Havana the 12th inst., arrived here on Sunday morning, Dec. 17.

From Havana we learn that, on the 18th inst., Captain McCulloch, his mate, and four men belonging to the American schooner *J. G. White*, arrived at that port in the Spanish steamer *Francisco de Asis*, having also the schooner in tow. This is the vessel captured some time since at Baracoa by the Spanish authorities, with arms and munitions of war on board. Capt. McCulloch and his crew, together with two persons named Felix and Lacorte (also implicated in the affair,) were immediately, on their arrival in the harbor, consigned to prison to await a trial.

The weather in Havana was very warm, and the health of the city excellent.

The *Cahawba* experienced very heavy weather during the entire passage.

The Albany.

The *Cahawba*, from Havana, brings the same report of the *Albany* at Carthagena (New-Granada,) on the 16th of October which we have already published, with nothing additional, however, to make it seem probable. We have given our reasons for doubting the accuracy of the rumor which was brought to Havana by the British brig *L'Espiegle*.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Rossini's ever popular "Barbiere di Seviglia" will be performed to-night by the incomparable Grisi and Mario, *positively for the last time.* We believe this announcement to mean strictly what it states, and, further, that after their departure we shall have no opportunity of hearing these world famed artists. With such a certainty before our New-York audiences, it will argue badly for their taste and judgment if they do not fill this handsome theatre nightly. The holidays now before us will bring many strangers to the City. An experience worth having will be lost if they do not go to the Academy of Music prior to Grisi and Mario's departure. We are informed on good authority that Signor Mario will certainly sing to-night.

Theodore Eisfeld's Classical Quartette Concerts.—The second of these thoroughly enjoyable entertainments will take place to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. We hope there will be (and there generally is) a good attendance. In musical importance it overshadows everything else on the same evening.

Miss Theresa Esmonde, whose readings of Irish Poems have been so popular, visited the Fourth Ward School on Friday evening, upon the invitation of Miss Lynch, the Principal, and delighted the pupils and others with some of her readings.

Broadway Theatre.—The "Pyne and Harrison" troupe commence to-night a short season of opera, opening with an English version of "Fra Diavolo." The management has some purely English operas in rehearsal, which will be produced in rapid succession. We hope our Italian and French operas should be left until the English repertoire is exhausted. Every one will be glad to welcome back delightful Louisa Pyne.

Burton's Theatre.—Mr. Burton has conscientiously tendered to Mr. Morris Barnet, the author of the "Serious Family," &c., a complimentary benefit. We subjoin the correspondence on the subject:

To Morris Barnet, Esq., Astor House:

My Dear Sir: You are the author of the "Serious Family," a comedy, which has been played at my theatre with much popularity and profit. Will you allow me an opportunity of rendering you some little justice in the shape of a free benefit on any evening next week that you may select? I am, my dear Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. BURTON.

Chambers-street, Dec. 12, 1854.

ANSWER.

To W. E. Burton, Esq., Chambers Street:

My Dear Sir: With much pleasure I accept your unexpected and kind proposal, and beg leave to name next Monday, Dec. 18, for the benefit thus liberally offered. I should like to have the comedy of the "Serious Family" produced on this complimentary occasion, and if agreeable, I will perform in the afterpiece "Monsieur Jacques," in my own piece of that name, making my first appearance on any stage in America since my departure from New-York in the year 1837.

I am, my dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MORRIS BARNET.

Astor House, Dec. 13, 1854.

The entertainment comes off consequently to-night, and we trust, for the sake of an author whose works have amused thousands of our citizens, there will be a good attendance. Mr. Morris Barnet appears in his own piece of "Monsieur Jacques." The "Serious Family" and "A Blighted Being" will also be performed. An excellent bill.

Wallack's Theatre.—The last novelties "Two to One" and "A Gentleman from Ireland," will be repeated to-night.

Niblo's Garden.—Mdlle. Nau, the prima donna of the English Company now performing at this theatre, takes her first American benefit to-night. There is a very attractive programme, consisting of selections from "Lucy of Lammermoor," the "Syren," and the "Sonnambula."

Metropolitan Theatre.—The spectacle piece of "Schamyl," although paltry as a literary work, is the vehicle of good scenery and costumes. Some of the effects are decidedly good, and will repay a visit. "Schamyl" will be performed to-night. Mr. James Anderson is the hero.

Barnum's Museum.—In the afternoon, "Quite at Home" and "Lend me Five Shillings." In the evening the tragedy of "Virginius," with Mr. J. R. Scott.

Wood's Varieties, No. 472 Broadway.—In addition to the ordinary Ethiopian entertainments here, a new comic pantomime will be produced to-night called the "Gold Diggers," in which Signor Felix Carlo and his talented children will perform.

Christy & Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway.—Ethiopian [illegible] of the best class [illegible] the musical burlesque of "Black Blunders" to-night.

Buckley's Burlesque Opera.—The opera, as burlesqued by the Buckleys, continues to draw full houses. Planché's excellent musical extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" has been the prominent feature of their bills during the past fortnight. The text has not been modified, and the only change in the piece is in the substitution of black faces for white. Miss Eleanor continues to improve in vocalism, and her execution elicits much applause. The other members of the troupe perform their parts creditably.

Perham's, No. 663 Broadway.—The new operatic extravaganza of "Don Giovanni, or the Spectre on Horseback," will be produced here to-night, with other entertainments.

Lecture.

Mr. Donald McLeod, author of *Pynnshurst, The Bloodstone, Life of Sir Walter Scott, &c.*, will deliver a lecture on Friday next, the 22d inst., at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place. The subject is one of unusual moment: "The World's Debt to men of Letters." Himself an earnest laborer in the never-too-much-cultivated fields of literature, an accomplished scholar, author and orator, we anticipate from Mr. McLeod's lecture more than an evening's rational and thorough enjoyment—something that we may take away with us and ruminate thoughtfully. We hope there will be a crowded attendance.

Items.

Miss Makeah has just finished a series of highly successful engagements in the populous Western cities of New-York State. Her performances have been warmly eulogized by the principal papers of Rochester, Syracuse, &c. On Monday next this talented young actress commences an engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia. Shortly after its termination she will appear at the Broadway Theatre of this City, where she is engaged.

Miss Julia Dean is playing at Charleston with her accustomed success. In the plays of the "Gamester," "Ingomar," and others of that stamp, she is ably supported by Mr. Nagle—a young artist of whom the papers speak in the highest terms. He is the brother of Mr. Nagle, the popular and polite Assistant Treasurer of the Broadway Theatre.

Mr. Davenport, the American tragedian, is playing "Jack Cade" at St. Louis with great success. We learn from the Missouri *Republican*, that Judge Conrad, the author, recently gave Mr. Davenport the right to play this piece, which we heretofore believed belonged exclusively to Mr. Forrest. It appears, however, that the latter artist only had that exclusive right for a certain period, long since expired, and are pleased to find that the succession has fallen into such worthy hands. He commences an engagement to-night at the Boston Theatre.

Madame Rosa de Vries, assisted by Martin Lazar and Signors Morino and Parsarilli, is to give a concert in Cincinnati on the 22d instant.

Paul Julien, the celebrated Violinist, has arrived in the City, and will remain a few days prior to continuing his farewell musical tour of the Union.

The Coutts Mystery.

From the Sunday Courier.

Ever since the first ticket of the first of the Grisi and Mario operas was bid off to that half mythical personage whom Leeds, the auctioneer, called Coutts, there has been an increasing curiosity to know who and what the lavish lady was, and the appearance of the lady herself night after night in splendid costumes whenever Mario appeared, and her costly style of living at the St. Nicholas, have only increased the heat of public excitement to know who and what she could be. It was at first generally imagined that she had been hired by Hackett to excite a *furore* about Mario, and the London papers all took that view of the mystery. But those who saw the lady herself, and had an opportunity of watching her movements, knew that the manager could not afford to pay for such a costly and doubtful style of advertising. Her bouquets alone, which are of the largest and most costly kind, composed of the fairest exotic flowers, would be almost enough to break the management. And then, too, every one must have seen that the admiring gaze which she bends upon the handsome tenor the moment he comes upon the stage, is no simulated passion. She looks at the calves of his legs as though she would devour them. Poor lady! Everybody but Grisi must pity her in their hearts. There she sits "solitary and alone" in her spacious box, dressed in the costliest of laces and brocades, perfectly indifferent to everything but Mario. The ladies of the chorus look curiously at her, lorgnettes are leveled towards the place where she sits from all parts of the house, and the bearded gentlemen of the orchestra look wonderingly up at her; but she heeds nobody, and, when [illegible] through the parted petals of the white camelias of her bouquet at the object of her burning passion, she sits like a sphynx, a tremendous riddle, which nobody can, yet both can solve. But, we have lately had the pleasure of meeting a gentleman recently from London, who knew Coutts well; and all her antecedents, from whom we learned the following particulars:

The real name of Coutts is G[illegible], not [illegible], as has been often said; she is unmarried, and not very young; she is a native of Gloucestershire, in England, and has lived some years in London, keeping house in a quiet way, at the West End, and going but little into society, though a constant attendant at the Opera and the theatres. Her income is but £[illegible] a year, or $10,000, which is too small a sum to make a show with in London. At one time she conceived a passion for Charles Kean, whom she followed in the same way she now haunts Mario, until happening to meet the latter gentleman, she transferred her affections, and he has been the idol of her idolatry ever since. What will become of the poor lady when Mario retires and returns [illegible] to live on his estate in Italy, unless she should, in the meanwhile, find some other fascination, it is not easy to conceive. Perhaps some handsome Yankee may succeed in attracting her young affections and win her back to [illegible] her unhappy passion. It is said that while Mario was indisposed at the Metropolitan Hotel, she used to call there every morning in her carriage, and when the waiter brought her word that Mario was better, she rewarded the lucky Mercury with a [illegible] "The heart that truly loved never forgets," &c.

"The Musical World" says that a lady, who came over in the same steamer with Grisi and Mario, states that Mario's affectionate shadow (the hypothetical Miss "Coutts,") invariably followed him, of course, on the [illegible] and displayed upon the deck in the forenoon, arrayed in a lilac-colored silk, with flounces [illegible] with feather trimming, over the whole of which were [illegible]. Upon her head was a [illegible] of a bonnet, trimmed with [illegible]. The lady advanced to the saloon, placed her hat in the hands of her maid, and reclined gracefully upon a lounge. Whereupon the maid covered her with [illegible]. A lady passenger entered into conversation with her, and asked if she did not think Mario handsome. The [illegible] burst into a fit of laughter so contagious that everybody in the saloon was constrained to laugh with her.

Grisi afterward playfully said, that she wished a Committee of gentlemen would discontinuously keep her [illegible], adding, some curiosity [illegible] what she really had, for her, the coal age. She had followed them wherever they went—had gone with them to St. Petersburg. Twice, in such instances, had they met with comparative failures. If they found in the United States, it might be ascribed to the same evil eye.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 9th day of December to the 16th day of December, 1854. Men, 77; women, 78; boys, 137; girls, 93. Total, 385.

[illegible]

Thomas K. Downing, City Inspector.

City Inspector's Office, [illegible]

Fire.

A fire was discovered on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, in the third story of No. 305 Third-avenue, corner Thirty-sixth-street. Engines Nos. 42 and 46 were quickly on the ground, but before the fire could be extinguished the contents of the two front rooms, comprising household furniture, wearing apparel, &c., was entirely consumed. The building in which the fire occurred, was rented by Joseph Schaffer, who occupied the first floor as a grocery store, the upper stories being let out to different occupants. The third story, where the fire originated, was occupied by Phillip Keyser, carpenter. At the time the fire broke out however, Keyser and his family were absent, having left only a short time previous to the fire. Keyser was insured for $400. The Fire Marshal, who was present shortly after the fire, will to-day institute an examination into the facts of the case. The second story and the grocery underneath, suffered considerable damage from water.

Fire at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the gas-house attached to the St. Nicholas Hotel, but by prompt action the flames were quickly subdued. The apartment is situated in the rear of the Hotel, and being easy of access the firemen were enabled speedily to extinguish the fire. The damage sustained was trifling.

Alleged Fraud of $10,000.

During the past few days the particulars of an important arrest of certain parties, charged with conspiring to defraud an extensive manufactory of this City, have come to our knowledge, though efforts have been made to suppress a knowledge of the facts. The particulars of the arrest, as far as they have been developed, are follows: An affidavit was recently made by Walter R. Moore before Judge Osborne, wherein four men, named Jerome B. Fellows, William R. Taylor, R. Finley and Oscar F. Wainwright, stand charged with acting in concert with each other to defraud Messrs. Booth & Edgar, extensive sugar refiners, of sugars, syrups, and other articles, valued at $10,000 or $12,000.

The magistrate issued his warrant of arrest for the defendants, and during Friday Officer Webb arrested Fellows and Taylor, whom he brought to the Halls of Justice, and the Justice held them to bail, Fellows in $5,000, and Taylor in $10,000, to answer at the Court of General Sessions in January next.

Another Murder.

The blow that was recently given to James Hagan, on the Chambers-street wharf, by James Garrick, resulted in the death of Hagan last evening. The particulars of the painful occurrence was recently published in this paper, and the investigation will take place to-day before Coroner Gamble.

Marine Items.

Rich Fare.—The brig *Harriet Ann*, bound to this City, put into Lewes, Del., 13th instant, and reported speaking on the previous Friday the schooner *Harriet Neal*, also bound to this City from Para, entirely out of provisions, and that the crew had been subsisting for the previous four days upon tallow. The schooner arrived here safe and sound subsequently, but the Captain failed to report how this dainty Russian fare agreed with them.

Loss of the Steamer Wm. Penn.—Among the melancholy wrecks in the Black Sea or vicinity during the late gale was the steamer *Wm. Penn*. She sailed from this port last Summer, for the Mediterranean, and was chartered by the French Government to transport troops and stores to the Crimea. She was last reported at Constantinople. The *W. P.* was formerly a packet between Boston and Philadelphia, and was commanded by Captain John Codman, of Boston. She is supposed to have been lost in the Dardanelles.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

HUMAN ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE. By T. S. LAMBERT, M. D. NEW-YORK: IVISON & PHINNEY. pp. 410.

This is a popular book, rewritten to meet the demands of learners, who are entitled to the most popular illustration and the benefit of the latest investigations. In its improved form, with nearly 200 wood cuts and beautifully colored lithographs, its value, as a text book for schools where the elements of Anatomy and Physiology are pursued, has been much enhanced. The more and less important portions of the text are given in different sized type, and questions at the foot of each page assist teacher and scholar in looking directly for the more noticeable portions. If the previous edition has been found to work well in the schools, this doubtless will work better. Some of the illustrations, very much enlarged, have been mounted on rollers, and will give to learners a very good idea of the parts represented.

Those staid and worthy Publishers in Philadelphia, SAMUEL S. and WILLIAM WOOD, published, several months ago, a couple of thin octavo volumes, from the pen of Dr. PLINY EARLE, late of Bloomingdale Asylum. The first, of some 200 pages, treats of the Institutions for the insane in Prussia, Austria and Germany. The Introduction details the history of Insane Asylums, and of periodical and other literature upon the subject, arguing the comparative advantages of large and small establishments,—the propriety of [illegible] in an Asylum,—the question whether the Physician should also be the Superintendent,—the value of moral treatment,—the extent to which bodily restraint is essential, and compares the results of these foreign asylums with those of America. Then follows in minute detail a description of the peculiarities of each of the principal public and private establishments in the countries named. The book is full of hints that must be of exceeding service to those who have the care of this class of unfortunates, and will subserve the interests of suffering humanity.

The other volume treats learnedly of blood-letting in mental disorders. The points discussed are embraced in the following propositions: To what extent, in regard to both frequency and quantity, is the abstraction of blood required, in the treatment of Insanity? The doctor attempts to answer this question from the cases that have occurred in his own rich experience, from reasoning, and from the collated experience of the hundreds who have written upon the subject, and whose opinions are entitled to consideration. The inferences deduced from all these are briefly to the following effect: That the existence of insanity in a person, contra-indicates bleeding rather than indicates it. The condition of the brain in insanity is not that of active inflammation, but of a species of excitement, irritability, or irritation, which can in most cases be more readily subdued than by bleeding. Yet, insanity may be consistent with such conditions of the blood-system as call for the abstraction of the blood, in which case topical is generally preferable to general bleeding. In cases of insanity, accompanied by typhus symptoms, direct depletions he holds to be almost certainly fatal. There is no doubt that these and his other inferences fairly represent the experience and the common sense of the profession.

Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, is by no means satisfied that MILNER's *End of Controversy* should be esteemed *the end*. It seems that several years ago Archbishop KENRICK of Baltimore, sent out a printed address to the Episcopal Bishops, urging them to read MILNER's "End," and hasten to transfer themselves to the Church of Rome, lest their flock should go before them. In his reply to the Roman Catholic Archbishop—he did not at that time enjoy his present ecclesiastical dignity—Bishop HOPKINS invited Bishop KENRICK to a public discussion of the controversy between their respective churches. This, Bishop KENRICK declined; proposing, instead, a discussion in the church papers. This the Episcopal Bishop declined, but promised to perform his part of the discussion in the form of books or pamphlets. In his "Lectures on the British Reformation," and in a volume on the "History of the Confessional," this promise has been partly redeemed. This *End of Controversy, Controverted* is a third instalment. Bishop HOPKINS is sharp, but always courteous, moderate, kind, considerate, never severe or bitter, but never dull, aside from the point, or lacking in logic. Much valuable history is reproduced in the letters, and readers who have little interest in the theological discussion itself, will find them interesting and valuable. They are published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL, and by STANFORD & SWORDS, and make two handsome 12mo. volumes of 670 pages.

The Western Home and Other Poems is a volume from the pen of Mrs. SIGOURNEY. The longest one is that which gives a title to the volume. It tells a simple tale of one who takes to wife a daughter of New-England, and leads her to a new home in the wild fields through which the Ohio rolled its then unexplored waters. AARON BURR is introduced as a character, but he is not permitted to work the mischief in this western home, with which he dragged down the good name and fortunes of Blennerhassett. Most of these poems *were never before published. Others of* them have appeared in different periodicals. Mrs. SIGOURNEY's well known characteristics are stamped upon them all. The sentences are never rough, the rhyme is seldom out of tune, and the rhythm is commendable. *There is much beauty in some of* her descriptions, and these like all that have before now proceeded from her pen will find their ardent admirers.

That most indefatigable of book makers, [illegible] of travelers, and delightful of story-tellers, BAYARD TAYLOR, has, through the publishing office of G. P. PUTNAM & Co., given to the public another book, the third since his last return from the East. This one is entitled *The Lands of the Saracen*. It contains the second portion of a series of travels, of which *The Journey to Central Africa* was the first part. Another is to follow, and we cannot but think it will be the most interesting of the three; to contain his adventures in India, China, the Loo Choo Islands, and Japan. This work includes his travels in Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Sicily and Spain. He dedicates it to WASHINGTON IRVING. Here is the last sentence of the dedication: "In Spain I came upon your track, and I should hesitate to exhibit my own gleanings where you have harvested, were it not for the belief that the rapid sketches I have given will but enhance, by contrast, the charm of your finished picture." This is self-sacrifice that we did not expect from a man of the world.

The Power of the Pulpit, by Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., is the Doctor's latest work, and, relating chiefly to the powers and duties of the Ministerial profession, it will be especially welcome to the Clergy. Dr. SPRING finds in the Pulpit a powerful lever wherewith to move the minds of men, and enlarges eloquently upon the dignity of the office. His remarks are strongly tinctured with the old school doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and the subjects of which the volume treats are handled in a pleasing style. The book is a good one; full of the results of a ripe experience and abounding in Christian sentiment. The volume is published by DODD.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, publish a volume of *Discourses on Truth*, which were preached in the ordinary course of his ministrations, by Rev. JAMES H. THORNWELL, as Chaplain of the South Carolina College, of which the author is also President. The topics of the discourses are "The Biblical System of the Bible," "The Love of Truth," "Sincerity," "Faithfulness," "Vows," and "Consistency." They are timely and earnest, written in a good spirit, and will no be accepted.

Lenonia; Or, Legends of the White Mountains and Merry-Meeting Bay, is the title of a volume of 400 pages, written by a lover and a loyal son of the Granite State, and published by B. B. MUSSEY & Co., of Boston. The object of the author is to show, to some extent, the injustice of the treatment of the aborigines, and to picture the methods of their revenge. The legends are interesting, and will be grateful to those who are acquainted with the localities.

FROM the press of HARPER & BROTHERS we have a neat volume of 352 12mo. pages from the pen of the great German W. of the *Journal of Commerce*, the author of *The Old House by the River*, *The Owl Creek Letters*, whose alias is, we believe, Mr. WILLIAM PRIME. It is entitled *Later Years*, being the experiences of some who were formerly sheltered under that venerable roof, since the Old House by the River was closed, and JOE WILLIS and the big German W. exchanged it for the city. Their running into the country for Summer relief, their thoughts by the way, and many other pleasant things, all delightfully told, are here reproduced. Some chapters, as we understand it, have already appeared in the *Journal*. Others, now for the first time enjoy the dignity of type. They constitute a very readable volume of wholesome fancies and facts, told as a poet who disdains rhyme or is not used to its harness, is accustomed to tell them.

Among children's books, perhaps, the most enchanting of all, are the two additions to the *Franconia Stories*, from the pen of JACOB ABBOTT, published in handsome style, with tasteful wood cuts by HARPER & BROTHERS. "Agnes" and "Caroline," the names of these stories, have not been surpassed by any of the preceding numbers of the series, which is sufficient praise.

The Plum Woman, or The Child with Three Mothers, is the taking title of a French tale of High Life and Low Life, by GUSTAVE NIERITZ, a German, from which it is translated by Mrs. H. C. CONANT, and published by SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-street. It is a good story, illustrating the beauty of charity and its early rewards.

EVANS & DICKERSON publish a volume of four hundred pages, called, *Harry's Vacation; Or, Philosophy at Home*, in which WILLIAM C. RICHARDS, A. M., has admirably succeeded in bringing the more entertaining facts of philosophy before young readers in such an acceptable way that they must always hereafter have a charm for them.

Town and Country, or, Life at Home and Abroad, Without and Within, by JOHN S. ADAMS, is the title of a volume published at Boston, by J. BUFFUM. It consists of tales and essays, in poetry and prose, some of which have before now been read and enjoyed by the readers of the periodical press.

G. P. PUTNAM & Co. publish a second volume of *Mr. Rutherford's Children*—one of the pretty stories found on *Ellen Montgomery's Book Shelf*, edited by the sisters who wrote *The Wide, Wide World* and *Dollars and Cents*. It is a delightful contribution to our juvenile literature.

CHARLES SCRIBNER gets out *Old Karl the Cooper, and His Wonderful Book*, written by [illegible]. It is a marvellous thing for shortening the hours, which, while you are reading it, do not seem longer than the five minutes' do that come immediately before dinner.

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., publish a volume of Poems from the pen of CHARLES LELAND PORTER, A. M., entitled *Pebbles from the Lake Shore*. Some of them give evidences of poetic power, but boiling,—condensing—rewriting, would improve them all.

The Sabbath School Union, whose office in New-York is at No. 147 Nassau-street, publish a pretty story, illustrated by pretty woodcuts, and entitled "Laura's Impulses, or Principle a safer guide than Feeling."

The Tract Society publishes the first part of the *Bible Primer*. A very handsome little volume of a hundred and eighty pages, beautifully illustrated with engravings on wood, from subjects furnished by the Pentateuch.

APPLETON & Co. publish *Nothing Venture Nothing Have*, from the pen of Cousin ALICE. The pictures are certainly very pleasant, and, if we are to take the word of our little ones who have read it, it is excellent.

Libraries for the People.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 4, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Feeling some interest in the cause of humanity, it is with no small degree of pleasure that I see you advocating the establishment of "Public Libraries." The utility of such institutions has been so well defined, both in your article of the 30th ult., and Mr. BAKER's letter in your issue of the 2d inst., that I will not here attempt to further enlarge upon that point, believing that to any reflecting mind it is as plain as the sun in the heavens; but I wish to make a few suggestions, which may possibly assist in a further development of *the idea to a practical issue.*

To establish a single library of sufficient dimensions to be of any practical benefit to the whole mass, would consume an amount of capital requiring years to collect, for it cannot be expected that the municipal authorities could ever be convinced that the duty of furnishing the public with such an institution belongs to them exclusively; individual subscription would therefore be the only safe dependence; and that would be slow, from the fact of the Library having to be situated centrally, at so remote a distance from the homes of those whom it was designed to benefit. I feel confident that even a library in every Ward, will, in a few years, be found inadequate to the wants of the community, and "branching" will become as popular as it now is in all other institutions of a progressive character; yet, for the present, one library in each Ward is as much as the most sanguine reformer should dare hope for. To assist in attaining this desirable object, I beg leave to make the few following suggestions:

First—Let the "solid men" of each Ward call meetings for the purpose of discussing the merits of the question fully.

Second—Having become generally convinced that it is in the people's power to accomplish a great work for their own benefit, let each Ward appoint three or more Delegates to meet in convention at some central point, for the purpose of devising some general system, by which all may act in harmony.

Third—Let each Ward depend upon its own resources for success, and only use the general convention for the purpose above mentioned. This will beget a noble rivalry as to which shall produce the best and most efficient library.

Having proceeded thus far, who can doubt that all the difficulties of the enterprise are surmounted? The best mode of raising subscriptions could be better discussed in the general convention than here. I hope the above remarks and suggestions may have a tendency to "keep the ball rolling."

Yours truly, E. F. C.

Terrible Sickness but Slight Mortality.

We have urged the passage of a Prohibitory Law, and believe in it heartily. We must, however, confess that a deal of sickness is sometimes created by its enactment. The Town Agent reports that in the healthful little town of Bridgeport where the Great Autobiographic BARNUM lives and drinks cold water, during the last three months there were 4,718 sales made of liquor. Mechanics bought it for their purposes once; [illegible] for [illegible] purposes [illegible]; [illegible] for their work eight times; and the ailing people for their stomachs' and other feeble organs' sake 4,000 times! The Bridgeport population is, according to the New-Haven Register, 7,500. 7,000 of it [illegible]. The receipts for "brandy, rum and gin were $1,489 77 for the three months." The medicine must have done great service. Notwithstanding the great prevalence of sickness, there were very few deaths—the medicine must have done good. It is possible that words like language were made to conceal thought.

American Ambassadors the Representatives of Citizens.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The question of an American Ambassador's dress, at foreign Courts, seems to be still one of interest to the foreign correspondents of our national press, judging from occasional allusions to it. And a recent development in Mexico indicates that it is regarded abroad as being far from a settled question even yet, whether our Ambassadors are to act the part of men or monkeys, on convivial occasions.

It appears to the writer, who is not ignorant of European life and notions, that the most dignified order on the subject, from our Government, would be this: That our Representatives abroad should not sanction, by *their* presence, company in which the presence of *citizens, as such*, is discountenanced. Such an order would be significant of the principles and tone of our Republic; and it would be, in the *view of courtiers*, something more like preaching in earnest, than to sanction the company by personal presence, while protesting against its tone. It is but natural for people to amuse themselves at a symbolic protest against the tone of their society, on the part of one who consents to make one of themselves on the very occasions called in question.

The friends of a new state of things in Europe, in which *Monkeyana* traditions should be excluded, would, at the report of such an order, take courage and hope on; it would raise their countenances and cheer them; while monarchical courtiers would be disconcerted, and perhaps even feel the ground shake at this additional foreshadowing of a different social *régime*.

As regards the *social position* of our ambassadors under the circumstances of such an instruction, it would be unquestionably higher than when taking the false position of violating court etiquette. It would be morally higher, too, than when *following suit* at courts, while affecting to represent the people of JOHN ADAMS and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. The families of the ambassadors, moreover, would not see less of desirable society than they now do; for all whose respect is worth anything to them would seek, none the less, their society, whether from compliment to themselves or to the great nation they represent. Those who could not find them at the parties in uniform would give parties expressly for them, and their position in such companies would of course be higher than in companies to which they are barely admitted to avoid giving offence.

If such a regulation, well observed by our ambassadors, should have the effect of discouraging the presence of Americans on such occasions, so much the better, for the affectations consequent on a frequentation of court society, are indications of a state of society which may be called *gâté*, (as the French well express it).

There are indeed incidental occasions where a *professional* dress might be properly worn by a citizen [illegible], as when it is by virtue of a *privilege accorded to him for an occasion* on which he might represent his profession abroad, and not through the imposition of a livery. For example, on some festive occasions in Rome, officers of the English army have been privileged to wear, in Church and elsewhere, full uniform as such. This was less for the purpose of adding to the appearance of state, (however, this may have had *something* to do with it,) than to assist those professional gentlemen in feeling themselves to be quite at home in the eternal city, particularly as the natives were too well accustomed to French and Austrian uniforms.

In the small matter of fancy balls, where discretion must be free, we think republicans will ever evince greater dignity, by rather avoiding investment with any affinities to court character. The supposition, (real or pretended, or ironical, on the part of the Spaniard and the Frenchman,) of such an aspiration in Madame SOULE, is itself suggestive of a better part. The lady alluded to could have represented the most eminent female character with as much grace as any one present. Still, if she had been merely the bearer of a flower-basket crowned with the *Grandiflora*, (real or imitated) an association with the possession of Florida, so delicately created, might then and there have thrown a *prestige* over our path of empire in the direction of the South, and breathed soft hints to diplomacy, as well as to the guitar.

The "Sewing Girl" Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Without doubt there is sufficient cause for the apprehension so generally felt, that during the ensuing Winter months there will be much suffering among the industrious poor of our City in consequence of the scarcity of work; and as the poor "sewing girl" is likely to be one *of the greatest sufferers, we propose to suggest* a plan for her relief. Those of our citizens who *have spent any time in the rural districts* of our own or of the surrounding States, must have observed in the stores of the village, boxes of unmade clothing; and if they have visited the private dwellings of the farmers or mechanics, rich or poor, they have probably seen a bundle of shirts, or some other articles of clothing in process of manufacturing. Now this work comes from New-York, and amounts annually to a very large sum, probably from half a million to a million dollars. When times are good, and work is plenty, we are willing that this work shall be sent in the country, but at a time like this we would make an effort to retain it for the benefit of the poor "sewing girl" who must have work or starve, unless her bread is furnished by the contributions of benevolence. One shilling earned by honest labor will do her more good than two received in charity; therefore if possible give her work, work at a low price, instead of compelling her to receive alms and thereby sacrifice her independence and self-respect.

This work made in the country is mostly plain sewing, requiring but little skill, and can be done just as well in this City by that class of females who will require aid during the coming Winter.

In order to keep this work here we must offer an inducement to the manufacturer. We must offer as liberal terms as are offered by the country merchant. We must do it at the same price—do it as well, and give the same credit. The two first conditions are very simple. The last may seem altogether impracticable. We do not think so. Let there be a depository for giving out and receiving the work, with competent persons to superintend. Let the ward visitors of the association for the relief of the poor receive the applications for work and furnish a certificate to prevent fraud. Then let our men of capital furnish the funds to pay for the work as it is finished, and take the paper of the manufacturers at two, four, and six months, as they are giving it to the country merchant.

The whole expense would be but a trifle, and the risk of loss would be small. A committee could be chosen to decide on the character of the paper offered; and if there should occur losses, they would be nothing in comparison with the good accomplished. A great many cash orders could probably be procured in addition to those on time.

The above is a general outline of a plan, which, if adopted, could be filled up and modified to suit any taste, and abandoned when the emergency which produced it shall have passed away.

If any of our moneyed men have been unfortunate in their investments of late, let them take a few thousand dollars of this stock, which, though it does not promise large cash dividends, will yield them what is much better—the blessings of thousands "who are ready to perish."

From your friend,
THE CLOTHING MERCHANT.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

The Phenomena of Combustion and the Explosiveness of Saltpetre.

The second and concluding lecture by Professor TORREY, on the Phenomena of Combustion, was delivered on Thursday night, in Clinton Hall, before a very numerous and intelligent audience.

One of the substances, he said, which was almost invariably present in every process of combustion, is carbon. He described the various states in which this element presents itself, as the diamond, common charcoal, anthracite, the different varieties of coal, graphite, ivory black, lampblack, and a peculiar deposit which forms within the retorts in gas-houses, and which is almost pure carbon, called virgin plumbago. Charcoal, owing to its porosity and absorbing power, is not only a most effective disinfecting agent, but is used in immense quantities in certain manufactures for depriving substances of their vegetable coloring matter. This was illustrated by mixing a little port wine, the coloring principle of which, the Professor said, is most generally logwood, with some powdered charcoal in a tumbler, and then straining the mixture through filtering paper; the wine passed out perfectly clear. The amount of mineral coal in a country is the measure of its material greatness and prosperity, and it seemed a providential circumstance that the discovery of the *uses of coal was reserved for* an age in which it was most essential. In this country there were vast coal fields, the extent of which had been ascertained to within a few hundred tons, and which, calculating for a largely increased consumption, would last for hundred of years to come. A piece of carbon was consumed in a jar of oxygen, the two elements combining to form carbonic acid. Into this colorless gas a quantity of lime water, which is perfectly transparent also, was poured, and a white and thick liquid was the product, the carbonic acid uniting with the lime suspended in solution, and forming a thick precipitation of carbonate of lime. One-eighth of the crust of the whole earth is formed of this carbonate, of which calcareous spar is a type. White marble and limestone are other forms of it. Of these rocks carbon forms 44 per cent., and carbonic acid 12 per cent. of the whole. It had been a problem with some whether from these rocks chemists could not succeed in making coal by withdrawing the carbon. This was decided to be impracticable, owing to the strong affinity between the component bodies; the only case in which they can be decomposed is by the action of costly metals for which the carbonic acid has a greater affinity. There is, however, a chemical power in the sunlight which is capable of decomposing so fixed a body as carbonic acid. But even that principle can be effective only when it acts on the living cells. These cells contain carbonic acid; the light by its action decomposes the gas, and the oxygen is thrown off while the carbon is retained. This carbon goes to make up the body of the plant, and the gas from which it is derived is being continually drawn from the atmosphere by the leaves. Hence there must be a never failing supply of carbonic acid in the air. This is supplied by decaying animal and vegetable matter. The necessity of this supply of gas must have existed to a much greater degree in the early period, when that rank vegetation of whose existence our coal-beds are the *evidence* covered the earth. At that time, the proportion of carbonic acid in the air must have been so large as to be destructive to animal life, as it is now constituted. The process of combustion is going on in every one of us at present; a large quantity of the food we eat is composed of carbon, which by the action of the oxygen in the atmosphere we inhale is converted into carbonic acid, and combus*tion is produced. In this way our food is literally* burned up and our breath is the smoke. That the air after we breathe it contains carbonic acid was *proved* by breathing through a tube inserted into lime water, which became turbid. *The tendency of* gases to diffuse themselves and intermingle, accounts for the uniformity of atmospheric quality, and explains the fact that in large lecture-rooms where there is a free ventilation the air seldom becomes unwholesome, no matter how large may be the number of persons assembled. The diffusive power of hydrogen was very beautifully exemplified by an experiment. A large bell-glass was filled with the gas and placed over a porous vessel of unbaked earthenware, communicating by means of a glass tube with a tumbler of colored liquid. The hydrogen penetrated the earthenware, expelled the air from the tube and the upper portion of the tumbler, and a vacuum being produced, the fluid rose and fell in the tube as in a thermometer, as the receiver was raised or lowered over it.

In every process of combustion there are two elementary bodies acting on each other, one a combustible and the other a supporter of combustion. It is generally supposed that bodies cannot be burned without oxygen or common air; this, however, is a mistake. Carbon burned in chlorine gas, and exploded with a heavy puff and the evolution of dense smoke. Chippings of copper and sulphur burned in a glass tube hermetically sealed, and produced a vivid glow. Combustion the lecturer defined to be the rapid combination of two or more bodies with the evolution of light and heat. The subject of flame was never well understood until investigated by Sir HUMPHREY DAVY. It is nothing more than gas or air heated so intensely as to be luminous. It requires an enormous temperature to heat gas so as to be seen; it may be ignited so intensely that metals will glow in it, but yet be invisible itself. The only way in which heated gas can be rendered visible is when it undergoes decomposition with some other gas for which it has an affinity; in this case it is seldom below 600°. *The hollowness of flame*, owing to the fact that the oxygen penetrates only the outer coating, was illustrated by numerous and highly interesting experiments. The hollow space in the centre of the flame being filled with minute particles of carbon produced in the course of decomposition, the intense heat causes these particles to glow; the flame is but the aggregate brilliancy of these particles. A solid flame, produced by a peculiarly constructed lamp, which gave out a faint light but an intense heat, was exhibited, and the nature of flame shown to be due to the glow of the particles of ignited carbon. By pouring some powdered chalk on burning hydrogen, the ignition of the powder increased the flame to a dazzling brilliancy. Several experiments with phosphorated hydrogen were shown, as preliminary to an explanation of the principles of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY's safety lamp, the construction of which was explained lucidly, and by several very pleasing and striking illustrations. Atmospheric air was burned in ordinary coal gas (carburetted hydrogen) by means of a very ingeniously constructed apparatus. Oxygen was burned in a similar way; and a number of experiments were made with a small oxy-hydrogen blowpipe; silver, gold, antimony, and platina were completely consumed in it, and a piece of iron, after bubbling and boiling for a few seconds, burst out into brilliant scintillations. The vexed question as to the explosibility of saltpetre was taken up in conclusion, and satisfactorily demonstrated. The metal potassium is well known to have so strong an affinity for water that when thrown into it it takes fire. The resulting combination is a hydrate of potash. The combination of the metal with the water is accompanied by an explosion. Now, the alkali saltpetre is a combination of nitric acid with this metal, potassium. In the great fire in Broad-street in 1845, the saltpetre stored in the cellar of one of the stores was decomposed by the intense heat; the oxygen escaped and served to add strength to the flame, while the base potash was left behind. As soon as the vast volume of water cast upon the burning building came in contact with the potash, combustion took place, and the explosion followed. The lecturer sat down amid continued and enthusiastic plaudits.

☞ Lately, Mr. FREDERICK KNIGHT HUNT has died. He was the successor of DICKENS in editing the London *Daily News*. He was graduated as an M. D., but never practiced medicine. After having first conducted the *Medical Times*, he edited the *Pictorial Times*, during the career of that once formidable rival to the *Illustrated London News*. He next originated *Hunt's London Journal*, now known as the *London Journal*, having a weekly circulation of nearly half a million copies, and decidedly the most successful periodical in the world. It was shortly after seceding from his journal that Mr. F. K. HUNT undertook the revivifying of the London *Daily News*. Among various other successful works which Mr. F. K. HUNT contributed to the world of letters, may be cited his "History of the Fourth Estate," a complete and graphic description of the origin, rise, and progress of British newspapers, from their first establishment to the advent of the London *Daily News*.

MR. KOHL ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Mr. J. G. KOHL, the celebrated German traveler, again entertained the members of the Geographical Society, and others, on Thursday evening, at the University, with some lengthy remarks on the Discovery of America, explained and illustrated by a large collection of maps and charts, ancient and modern, which he has prepared himself, or transcribed from those in European archives. The peculiar course of the currents, and their effect in retarding, and when properly understood, assisting the different navigators and explorers in their researches in and about this Continent, were very clearly explained. The maps, as showing the wonderful advancement made and being made in Geographical and Cosmographical Science, are very interesting, and their chronological classification and explanation attest the immense labor and research which Mr. KOHL has given to every subject bearing in the remotest manner on the Discovery of America, and, in fact, on everything relating to cosmography in general.

At the conclusion of the learned traveler's remarks, a vote of thanks of the Society was unanimously passed to him, and Dr. HAWKS, who occupied the Chair, thanked Mr. KOHL in behalf of the Society, and said that it was peculiarly pleasing to Americans to reflect that one not a native had devoted so much labor to the history of the discovery of their continent; he hoped the fact would serve to stimulate further discoveries in this interesting field of research.

Mr. KOHL modestly replied that his efforts were by no means complete—he had made but a beginning, but hoped he would be enabled to pursue the interesting study at greater length.

A Chapter on Polygamy—Mormon Experience by a Mormon—Extract of a Letter to the Chicago Tribune.

When I came to Deseret, there were not many who were in the enjoyment of more than one wife, and many or most of the new comers were opposed to it. But as they saw how beautifully and harmoniously those families lived where there were two or more wives, their prejudices gradually gave way, and among no classes was this change more apparent than the women. At the present time if a vote were taken upon the subject, I venture to say that nine out of every ten women who have lived here two years, would sustain our present social system in this particular. They are more for it than the men, for upon many of the latter it entails heavy burdens—though the truth is, our wives in Deseret make no pretensions to being fine ladies, their highest ambition being to help their husbands, and their poor brothers and sisters in the Lord's Church.

There are few men here who have more than five wives, and a large part have but one, while some have none. For myself, I have three. SARAH ANN, your cousin, whom I married in York State, has the largest share of my affections and takes precedence in the management of the household. Two years ago I married Miss S., formerly of Ohio, and she has charge of the education of the children and attending to the clothing. My other, which I took three months ago, is from near Hamburg, Germany. She is larger than either SARAH ANN or ELIZABETH, (the name of my second wife) and, I say it without invidiousness or impropriety is decidedly handsome. Her person is of good size, very round, full chest, bright flaxen hair and a soft blue eye. She enters into the duties of her new situation with wonderful alacrity, and is very happy, as are SUSAN ANN and ELIZABETH. There is none of that jealousy—that disposition to tear out each other's hair—which you have probably imagined would show itself in such cases.

We are all looking forward to the time when we shall be together constantly in our little Eden, *where we can work for each other, and raise our* children in "the fear and admonition of the Lord." You may be surprised at this; but you will be still more so, when I assure you that all of my present wives are anxious that I should get another—one who is fitted by education, and physically adapted, to take charge of the business of the dairy. With such an arrangement of my household, every department of a well organized establishment, on a patriarchal scale, would have a head to it, and be governed in order. I have no inclination to comply on my own account, as I am well satisfied with those I now have, but if I should do so, it will be entirely out of regard for them.

My daughter LOVINA is engaged to be married to a man from Pennsylvania, who has already a wife and three children. It did not entirely meet my approbation, but I did not interpose a single objection, so long as she was satisfied, and the marriage would be in a high degree honorable to her, as well as advantageous in a worldly view.

Now, my dear Sir, you will say what is to come of all this? Let me tell you what has come of it. In Deseret there are no libertines with their paramours, no houses of prostitution, no cases of seduction, or those which disturb the peace of families in the States, under your laws. Here every woman can have what God intended she should—a husband—and every man that wants to, may have a wife. And as a woman that is the wife of a man who has one or more other wives is more fortunate than if she were the only one, for in case of plurality the duties of the house are divided.

The children here are pretty numerous; I must admit that this should and does contribute to the happiness of the true followers of the Lord, from whom we have learned that our duty is to multiply and replenish. But, mark this, there are no illegitimate children in Deseret, no children of shame who are ashamed of their mothers, and a disgrace to any but the lowest society.

I shall not enter into an argument to attempt to convince you that your sentiments in regard to the *marriage relation are the results of education and* are wrong. I wish you could live here one year or two, however, and I have not a doubt your acts would show you and changed your opinion.

Shooting Affair in Covington—Examination of the Prisoner.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 12.

The citizens of Covington were startled yesterday morning by the announcement that Col. R. B. CARPENTER, an attorney at law, had been shot down in the street by V. T. PERKINS, proprietor of the Cincinnati and Covington Omnibus line, both of whom are residents of that city—men whose character for respectability has always been unimpeachable. There was much said during yesterday as to the cause of the affray, but all the rumors afloat were not of such plausibility as to justify us in making them public. The one which was most prevalent is, that Mr. PERKINS had understood that for some time past Col. CARPENTER had been slandering his wife, by stating that she was an improper woman. Mr. P. also alleges that on Sunday last Mr. CARPENTER had stated to a friend of his that Mr. PERKINS had caught him (CARPENTER) in bed with Mrs. P., and was too big a coward to resent it. This, Mr. P. says, so enraged him that he procured a revolver and determined that as soon as he met Col. C. he would make an effort to take his life. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, as Col. CARPENTER was leaving the Post-Office, situated on Madison near Fifth-street, and was going up Madison-street reading a letter, he was confronted by PERKINS coming down Madison-street, who pulled a revolver, and presenting it at CARPENTER's head, fired. Not a word passed between them. CARPENTER turned his head, when PERKINS fired a second time, the ball entering the right side of the wind pipe, and passing around the neck, came out of the back of the neck, on the left side. In its passage the ball injured the nerve sufficiently to produce paralysis, but it is thought it did not injure any of the vital organs. CARPENTER dropped his head when PERKINS pointed the pistol at C.'s stomach and fired again, the ball passing through his clothes, and making a flesh wound a few inches from his abdomen. CARPENTER then raised his hand and attempted to push PERKINS away. PERKINS then ran into the Post-Office, and CARPENTER placing his hands on his neck, with the assistance of two gentlemen, walked to Dr. BLACKBURN's office, about half a square distant from the Post-Office. Drs. EVANS, T. N. WISE, BLACKBURN, and others, were immediately sent for, who, upon arrival, dressed the wound, and administered to him some stimulants. He was then carried to his residence on Tenth, near Washington-street where every attention was being given him up to a late hour last night. After the affray, Mr. PERKINS was arrested upon view, by magistrate SOUTHGATE, who committed him to jail for examination, which took place yesterday afternoon, in the City Hall in the presence of several hundred persons, and before magistrates SOUTHGATE and BEALE. Messrs. HUTCHINSON, DUDLEY, and Judge KINKEAD appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. J. W. STEVENSON, MOFFITT, and FISHER, appeared for the prisoner. The charge preferred against PERKINS, was that of maliciously shooting with intent to kill R. B. CARPENTER. Several physicians were examined as to the nature of the wound, and the condition of the patient. They testified in substance that the wound, being a gun-shot wound, was of all wounds, the most dangerous; that the probabilities were that Colonel CARPENTER must die, that the chances of recovery were decidedly against him; and that it would be from three to five days before the result could be known. The meeting of the parties and circumstances was testified to, the substance of which we have given above. The prosecution urged that the prisoner should be committed to jail without bail—at least until the fate of Colonel CARPENTER is known. The defence resisted the motion, and claimed that the charge under which the prisoner was arraigned was bailable.

The Court decided that the prisoner should be admitted to bail, to appear before the March term of the Circuit Court. The bail was fixed at $10,000. In default of bail he was committed to jail.

The difficulty between Col. CARPENTER and Mr. PERKINS, about the wife of the latter, has been going on from five to seven years, many times the parties meeting, and after exchanging hard words, would separate, each threatening the other's life.

Death of J. R. Grymes.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 5.

The death of Hon. JOHN R. GRYMES, which took place last evening, removes another of our most eminent men. For nearly half a century he had been a man of mark in this community, and for a great part of the time held rank among the foremost in eloquence, learning, and ability, at a bar which possessed some of the brightest intellects of the times. His social qualities, elegant address, and fine person made him a captivating companion, as his powerful mind and commanding energy gave him a high position in the community, and a very extensive practice in his profession. For a long time he has been invariably engaged, or at least consulted in some stage of the proceedings, in almost every case at law in this city which involved large interests or important principles; and on public questions he was, though not a professional politician, often called out by his political friends, whenever it was thought necessary to produce a great impression.

For some years past he has taken little active space in political matters, devoting himself to the cares of his profession. Advancing years told so lightly on his frame that, until within a year or more, he had all the elasticity of step and general air of a well-preserved man of less than fifty. Within a few months his limbs lost something of their ease of motion, and his face began to wear the lines of age more distinctly.

He returned from a trip to the North, made this Summer, with an apparent improvement, and his friends thought him in better health than he had enjoyed for years. But a few weeks since he was struck down by paralysis of his left limbs, and has been ever since lying in a precarious state. Some alleviatory symptoms gave hopes that he might be restored, but within a day or two an unfavorable turn took place, and he expired at about 8 o'clock last evening, at his residence, in this city.

He was surrounded during his illness by old valued and attached friends, and his only child, Mrs. SAMUEL WARD, of New-York, who arrived in the *Crescent City* in time to watch by his sick bed and console his dying moments by her affectionate cares.

Mr. GRYMES was born in Orange County, Va., in the year 1786, and was consequently in the 68th year of his age. The public have been in the habit of estimating him as over 70, but he entered public life and became conspicuous so young, that his age has been ever estimated, although his appearance would have indicated many years fewer.

An accurate biography of Mr. GRYMES would include much of the history of the public matters of this State for thirty years. Emigrating here about 1807 or 1808, during the territorial condition of Louisiana, he was, during his active manhood, prominent in all public transactions. Of public offices, however, he has held only a few, and those of no great political significance. He served in *his youth as volunteer aid to General JACKSON* at the battle of New-Orleans in 1815, and shared in the military triumph of the day. He was also a trusted counsellor of the hero *of New-Orleans* in *the subsequent legal proceedings which obtained* such historical notoriety. Of civil appointments, he has been United States District Attorney, and Attorney-General, *and has served in the State Legislature*, and in State Conventions for framing and amending the Constitution, in all which capacities he was *facile princeps*—a giant in debate, with whom few would undertake to grapple.

The death of Mr. GRYMES creates a void in the profession which it will be difficult to fill, and to his numerous friends who were personally attached to him, and the more numerous admirers who had confidence in his judgment and pride in his talents, it is a severe bereavement.

BASSWOOD PAPER.—The article has come. It is before us—three qualities of it. One almost good enough for a newspaper, (quite good enough for the Washington *Union*, altogether too good for that scoundrel journal the New-York *Herald*,)—the other better than most of the paper *The Democracy* has had to put up with—and the third a strong, smooth, even sheet, fit for promissory notes—say for love-notes, the least dangerous of the two. It is made of basswood. The genius who got up the Beardsley Planing Machine, studied out this new paper. He made the pulp in the kitchen of his house in Albany—and made the paper there, too, after some primitive fashion, in which a sieve conspicuously figured. On one of these samples is an advertisement of $50 reward. Basswood has fairly entered into the service of man in the pursuit of stolen property. This handbill indicates a horse and wagon as the object of the distress of the gentlemen who invokes the linwood to aid his search of a thief. It is of white, and quite smooth paper. We understand that the wood is treated by revolving cutters, which reduce it to fibre in no time. Then something else is done to this fibre, *which we don't understand. A caveat is* on file at Washington, which will inform the curious what this something else is. Two other things, we are told, of which the most important is, that Mr. BEARDSLEY can make the pulp, and make a fortune out of it, by selling it at two cents the pound. The other is, that an edition of the Albany *Evening Journal* will soon be printed upon the paper. Mr. BEARDSLEY was last week engaged in building machinery for a paper mill under his new process. The white cedar is said to yield the finest and at cheapest paper. There is talk of setting the apart for bank notes. The Cotton Wood of the South, and the Cypress, are said to be especially adapted to it, as also is the Tamarac. Devoutly do we invoke success upon BEARDSLEY's efforts.—*Buffalo Democracy.*

COCHITUATE.—GEORGE A. MARINER, Esq., the Chemist of the Roxbury Color and Chemical Manufactory, gives the following as the result of his analysis of the Cochituate water: "I am satisfied that its disagreeable peculiarities are to be attributed to the presence in larger quantities than usual of vegetable organic matter, and of the products of the decomposition of such matter. There is no evidence that it is contaminated by the presence of animal organic matter. A gallon of the water I have found to contain 2 94-100 grains of organic matter. If you compare this with 1 7-10 grains—the amount contained in a gallon of the Cochituate water about the time of its introduction, according to an analysis by Professor HORSFORD—you will perceive that there is an increase in the amount. It would not, however, be safe to consider 2 94-100 grains as representing accurately the total amount of organic impurity in the water; for it is highly probable that the water which you have sent to me contained originally a considerable quantity of gaseous substances, produced by the decomposition of vegetable matter. These substances which may have been present, have been entirely, or almost entirely, lost in consequence of the agitation of the water in its transportation. I cannot, therefore, say anything definite or reliable in regard to their quantity."

☞ The project of constructing a ship canal, for the purpose on uniting Albemarle Sound and Elizabeth River, has been revived in Southeastern Virginia, and some of the papers state that there is now a prospect that the work will be completed. Surveys have been made, and it is found that a canal only five miles in length will connect Albemarle and Currituck Sounds, thence the North Landing in Virginia, from whence another canal, seven miles long, will unite that point with the Elizabeth river near Norfolk.

LABORING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—MERRITT WILLIAMS, confined in the Albany County jail, charged with bigamy, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape Friday night. With the bail of his bucket he picked his way through three walls, each eight or twelve inches in thickness, and had removed the inside course of brick from the rear wall of the jail before he was detected.

NEW-YORK CITY.

PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

The Almshouse Tax Grievance and the Commutation of Immigrants.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

The Special Committee on the Laws, Organization and Operations of the Commissioners of Emigration, respectfully

REPORT:

That while the Commissioners, in the judgment of this Committee, have much cause to congratulate themselves and the public on the successful results, as well pecuniary as humane, of the great charity committed to their charge, they cannot but express their deep regret at the absence of that sympathy and harmony which a mutual benevolence and a common object ought to produce on the part of a sister institution, in which has been confided, the distribution of the alms of this City. This regret is increased by the fact that these differences have been made public at a time when an excitable and misinformed public mind is ready to receive any impression, and when the administration of charitable institutions has been attacked, and before these gentlemen had an opportunity of doubt or even investigation the matters submitted.

Previously to 1847, the year in which this commission was instituted, the expenses of all the poor, both native and foreign born, who sought public relief here, were defrayed by the Common Council of the Almshouse, and the tax-payers of this City were assessed for their support. The same was the case in the other cities and counties of the State. The amount thus paid was so large as to be the cause of frequent complaints. To this was added an apprehension on the part of our citizens of the spreading of the contagious diseases with which many newly arrived emigrants were afflicted in the Autumn of 1846 and Spring of 1847. These grave subjects attracted the attention of the Legislature. To remove, or at least diminish them, was the object of the legislation from which resulted this commission.

It is true that before 1847 there was a law requiring bonds to be given by ship owners to indemnify the county from loss, but it was practically found that paupers were either supported in private establishments, by the agents of the ship owners, in a manner revolting to humanity and producing disease and death, or the sums received, owing to the defects in the law, were so small as to be entirely inadequate and scarcely worthy of notice. This provision, besides, was intended only for the relief of this County, and extended to no other. The law of 1847 imposed substantially a tax of $1 50 for every emigrant arriving at this port in a vessel from a foreign country, and out of the funds thus raised the Commissioners of Emigration were directed to indemnify, as far as might be, the several cities, &c., of the State for any expense which might be incurred for such persons, and that such appropriations should be in proportion to the expenses incurred by said cities, &c., severally. The powers and duties thus conferred were merely those appertaining to disbursing officers. The several cities, &c., were to be paid so far as the receipts were sufficient for that purpose; but no one county, or town, or city, was to have any advantage over any other county, town, or city, but each was to receive a sum equitable with the others, according to the amount of expense it had incurred.

The Superintendents of the poor in other counties, the Governors of the Almshouse in this, and the Commissioners of Emigration, are such creatures of the law, which specifies and defines their duties. It is not for them to decide what the law ought to be, but to perform their duties under the law as it is. A denunciation of the Commissioners for so doing what the law does not direct, but in substance prohibits, is as improper and as unreasonable as a refusal on the other side to perform what the statute requires.

As has been stated, the Commissioners—now called the Governors of the Almshouse, were, previously to 1847, the general directors of the City. No law since that time has changed their duties or diminished their responsibility in that respect. They are as much liable now as ever to furnish accommodations for all the poor who reside and seek public relief here. In regard to emigrants, however, who have arrived at the port of New-York since May, 1847, and who have not been in the country five years, the Commissioners of Emigration are directed to indemnify them "as far as may be," according to the expenses incurred. It was never intended that the Governors should be the proprietors of a boarding-house, out of which to make profit, but simply that they should be indemnified for their actual outlay to the most advantageous. When the Commissioners of Emigration agreed to pay $3 a week for the support of each emigrant lunatic (arriving as above stated) in the asylum on Blackwell's Island it was on the supposition that the maintenance of such inmate would cost the Almshouse that amount. But when the Commissioners discovered by the reports of the Governors that this supposition was erroneous and that the support of such lunatic cost considerably less, they paid less; and on the contrary, as they were in duty to the other counties, towns and cities of the State, regarding the equitable division of their fund, bound to do so, and claimed that for the future they should not be obliged to pay more than the expenses actually incurred.

The Commissioners are invested by the same law with a discretion in regard to erecting buildings, and of themselves taking care of and supporting those who would otherwise become a charge on the several counties, towns and cities of the State. Seeing the lack of accommodation, not arising from design or want of prudence on the part of the Governors, but from the vastly increasing and unexpected number of applicants for public relief, believing that in this City they could take care of and support such emigrants in certain cases, as comfortably as at the Almshouse, and at a less price than would be incurred by the City for them, the Commissioners deem not to exercise this discretion to a certain extent, and therefore erected buildings for the reception and care of all emigrants who had arrived at this port and who needed public assistance or medical treatment, except small-pox patients, in the City, and lunatics. Of the latter there was not at first a sufficient number to justify the expense of erecting a special hospital, although that is now in contemplation, as soon as the number to be supported and the means will justify the outlay. The Commissioners also thought it praiseworthy and important to increase the number of hospitals for that highly contagious disease, small-pox, the Governors of the Almshouse having already such a hospital; but at present, and for some three years past, small-pox patients have been sent to a separate building at Quarantine, exclusively appropriated to their reception. All other cases the Commissioners are willing to, and do receive into their own institutions on Ward's Island, and when it is intimated that a numerous class of syphilitic patients, or those afflicted with a kindred disease, who are chargeable to the Commissioners are treated or maintained by the Governors of the Almshouse, the intimation involves either a misconception, or, if true, shows a neglect of duty in not sending them to Ward's Island, where, so far as this City is concerned, they by law belong.

The case of vagrants, as well as other cases involving jurisdiction, is quite different. Vagrancy by our law is a misdemeanor. Men are imprisoned for it as for petty larceny or other misdemeanors, and sentenced for not more than six months, and "kept at hard labor." By the sentence of the Court they are deprived of the opportunity of earning their own livelihood, and are obliged to work for the benefit of the City. Why, then, should the Commissioners of Emigration be charged for their support any more than for the maintenance of an emigrant sent to Blackwell's Island for theft, or to the State Prison for larceny or fraud, or any other felony, "there to be kept at hard labor?" The Commissioners are not Penitentiary officers but merely disbursing officers of a charitable fund collected to find asylum for paupers, not to pay for the support of criminals, who may, for aught that is known, earn enough to support themselves by the "hard labor" to which they have been sentenced.

The convicts from abroad, and lunatics of foreign poorhouses, have been shipped to this country, and passed from shipboard into our almshouses in no new matter. The Commissioners called the attention of the Legislature to these facts four years ago; but that body has not as yet, (notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances under the Commissioners, The Commissioners have also submitted the matter to the consideration of the General Government, whose powers upon the subject are undoubted. The Commissioners have endeavored to trace such cases, have imposed penalties upon the vessels bringing them, and asked to return them whence they came; and if they have not done more it has not been from negligence or want of disposition, but purely from insufficiency of power. They certainly unite in the hope that the subject may become matter of treaty negotiation; but whilst indulging in the hope, they also protest against this importation of criminals and paupers, to which they have interposed all the opposition with which the law has clothed them, being invoked as a cause of complaint against them; besides, any foreign pauper or foreign convict whose support is chargeable to the fund under the control of this commission, is used or supported in a manner to intend; but any other foreign pauper or foreign convict arriving by way of Canada or otherwise, whose support is not chargeable upon this fund, must be supported in the same manner as a native pauper. It is one to have been strongly urged that the Governors that the Commissioners are not responsible for all those persons who have not been in this country five years. The law prohibits the expenditure of any of this fund except for those who have come in vessels from a foreign country arriving at the port of New-York, or for those who have not been in the United States one year, and who have arrived at this port in a city or vessel from any of our other States, and have paid commutation, and by those paying commutation have contributed to the only fund from which the Commissioners can derive their expenses. The unqualified statements, therefore, that "in the Workhouse there are 172 inmates known to be less than five years residents," and "in the Penitentiary, 112 foreigners resident less than five years," and "of the foreigners who had been less than five years," if made and published as evidence from which the public is to infer that the Governors are supporting them when this Commission exists by law to the contrary, are unnecessary as unjust. Emigrants may go to Quebec, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans, not to mention other Atlantic ports, and without doubt many of those who have five years from the time of their arrival find their way by their owner to this City, and into the Almshouse and Penitentiary. None knew better than the City Authorities that the Commissioners are in no way responsible. They know further, that the Commissioners are prohibited from using any of their fund for the support of such. Your Committee cannot believe that these statements, and the inference drawn therefrom, by some were intended to influence the Judgment of any officer in regard to this Commission, because, if they intended, they have not, and cannot do so. Such attempts, by omission and commission, to make the Commissioners only acted upon by the Governors, to mislead and deceive the public. Your Committee report that the Governors in their statements, by omission or commission, should have omitted no material fact in regard to the "nine hundred native patients belonging to the Commissioners of Emigration" counted in the return, or that the Commissioners have paid the Governors over $42,240 for such lunatics, and hold themselves ready and able to pay the balance, if any, when the gentlemen to whom it has been attempted to submit this and other matters, have made their decision in the premises. The Commissioners do not cause this emigration, neither is it in their power to within their province, to stop or to attempt to stop it. It is the result of causes far removed from the control of any body of men—oppression, poverty, death, famine, country of birth, and a thousand other causes should, if true, the result, and on the contrary abundant of fertile and unoccupied lands, and numerous other inducements in this country, produce this emigration. It is doubtless an evil to have other cities or proper emigrants introduced into the country; but your Committee think that the advantages which the city derives from emigration to this port greatly overbalance that evil, and more than compensate for it. Some grossly charged that eight or ten crazy emigrants have, according to the report to the Governors, found refuge in the Almshouse, instead of being sent to the institution of the Commissioners.

Emigrants employ, and profitably reward, a large portion of our mercantile marine. The receipts from passage, not by vessel the amount received for freights on all the exports of the United States. On the arrival of the emigrant here, our laborers and artisans are employed in the removal of their baggage, our boarding-house keepers in affording them shelter, others in supplying them with such various necessaries as their wants require; and when they take their departure from the City, our steamboats, and railroads and canals are profitably employed in their transportation. In addition to this, German emigrants alone have, for the last three years, as is estimated by the best German authorities, brought into the country and expended an average of about eleven millions of dollars. A large amount of property in proportion to numbers is also estimated to have come from Holland and other countries. The amount of money thus expended for supplies and for food, and introduced into the country, is incalculable, and when compared to our citizens from these sources are duly considered, the expense of such eight or ten crazy emigrants becomes an insignificant item.

The Commissioners are authorized to take care of emigrants alone. During five seven years of their existence many emigrant females have been delivered of children in the hospitals of the Commissioners. These children are not emigrants, but native born, and their care and maintenance belong to the Governors of the Almshouse, and the expense of taking care of them, your Committee is advised, is an equivalent set-off, to some extent at least, to the claims of the Governors for lunatics and small-pox patients. This is denied by the lunatics and the Commissioners are told to send such children to the Almshouse. This they are willing and have offered to do, provided the Governors will take charge of the mothers, for whose expenses they will be indemnified. This is refused, on the ground that the mothers, being emigrants, are property inmates of the institution on Ward's Island, and will not be received into the City Poor-House. And thus the Commissioners are obliged to be either guilty of the inhumanity of separating tender babes from their mothers, or must bear the expenses of thousands of infants chargeable of right to another fund and another body. The Commissioners have adopted the latter alternative, and will, for humanity's sake, continue to do so, although the Governors thereby may be relieved from a burden which they of right ought to bear. Your Committee deem it proper, here considering, to state that the laws under which the Commissioners act have been of great benefit, in a pecuniary point of view, to the taxpayers of the State, and especially to those of this City; and leaving out of view for the present the large amount annually expended in returning paupers and others to Europe, in transportation of emigrants to their friends away from the City, and for indemnifying the other Counties in the State, your Committee proposes to show the amount annually expended in this City by this commission for the support of those who otherwise would have been inmates of the Almshouse here, and a burden on our tax-paying citizens.

The commission was organized in May, 1847; during the last eight months of that year there was expended as above stated..... $77,548
In 1848..... 149,564
In 1849..... 202,652
In 1850..... 240,000
In 1851..... 274,541
In 1852..... 232,505
In 1853..... 320,000
In 1854 (estimated)..... 315,000
In all..... $2,000,658

Your Committee would call special attention to this fact; that the fund under their charge is derived exclusively from emigrants arriving at this port direct from a foreign country, and that out of the 60 counties of the State, the poor officers of the County of New-York alone seem to desire to burden this fund with the support of those who never contributed a cent towards it. In conclusion, your Committee invite the strictest examination into their operations and the mode in which, under the law, the Commissioners have disbursed the moneys subject to their control. Your Committee is satisfied of a just intention in all such transactions.

All the Commissioners of Emigration, excepting the Mayor of Brooklyn, are, or all their predecessors have been, residents and tax-payers in this City, and have been and are, therefore, interested in the diminution of the taxes of the City. In all their dealings, how, how with this sacred fund—a fund raised from the poor, the homeless, and the stranger—your Committee is satisfied that investigation will prove the Commissioners to have been as little influenced by their own private interests as by any feelings of rivalry, or motives of jealousy or injustice towards those who are laboring in the same broad field of benevolence. In this work there is abundance of room for kindness of feeling and harmony of action. These the Commissioners desire, but if unfortunately denied, they then ask nothing more than that their motives should not be impeached, or their actions misrepresented.

G. C. VERPLANCK,
AND. CARRIGAN,
E. CRABTREE.

The report was accepted.

OCEAN BANK FRAUD.

Investigation before His Honor Judge Beebe.

The investigation into the series of frauds alleged to have been committed by the First Teller of the Ocean Bank, was resumed on Saturday, pursuant to adjournment.

Examination of Mr. Martin resumed by Mr. Whiting.—I asked Mr. McGucken if he could find any items in the Teller's cash that seemed wrong, or that would relieve him from this enormous defalcation by his own acts: his reply was, everything appears correct, and I am not able to-night to give you any information, but you have my promise that in the morning I will give you a full statement of the amounts that the Dunnings and Loomis have severally had, as I have all the figures at home. I then asked Mr. McGucken to tell me if there were any more checks, certified by him, outstanding for any person, and particularly for Loomis or the Dunnings; his reply was, that there were none; I stated to him that I had been told both by Loomis and the Dunnings that he (Mr. McGucken) had been at Dunning's office on Monday morning, 16th, and destroyed a large amount of certified checks that he had left there on Saturday morning, Oct. 14; I then asked him if it was so; Mr. McGucken replied, "It is so, and I destroyed them myself on Monday morning, and there is not a check out to my knowledge." I asked him if he had in his possession any checks certified, or not, that had been paid by the Bank; his reply was, "I have not as I only kept the amounts and dates after taking them from the exchanges, and I then destroyed them, but I have all the memorandums at home, and I will furnish you with them in the morning." I asked Mr. McGucken if he got his hat to leave the Bank on that night, and if to him, "Mr. McGucken, your cash is some $30,000 short, and you must on leaving the Bank on Saturday night have taken some of it with you, now tell me the truth, did you not do so?" His reply was, "I did take some, Mr. President;" I then said, "Now Mr. McGucken, tell me how much you took, and also if you took any bills that night?" Out with it, and you will feel better, and the sooner you divulge all your sins from beginning to end, the sooner we shall all feel relieved." I could get nothing more out of him except his promise to be at the Bank early the next morning, and that he would then give me all the information promised; he would hardly speak unless asked a question from the time he came into the Bank in the morning till he left it at 11 o'clock that night; when he reached the inside door on leaving the Bank, I called to him and said, "Recollect, Mr. McGucken, I have your promise to be here early in the morning to give me all the particulars;" his reply was, "You have my promise, Sir, and I shall keep it;" I never saw him from that moment until the morning of his arrest, at the Third Ward Station-house; I was at the Bank on the morning he promised to be there, and he did not come.

Q.—Had you discovered the amount of the defalcation of Mr. McGucken at the time of your last interview with him at the Bank? A.—Not entirely.

Q.—When, if anything, was said by you to Mr. McGucken as to the amount of his defalcation? A.—The amount that was mentioned at that time was shown to him, and I asked him to explain where the money had gone.

Q.—When you say it was shown to him, state in what manner it was shown to him. A.—There was a statement made up in writing, showing the deficiency of cash items as far as ascertained at that time—that is to say, an account of the cash items on hand.

Q.—Was that put in his hands? A.—It was; but that was only a statement of the cash and cash items we found on hand at the Bank.

Q.—Reflecting from the cash and cash items which the books of the Bank showed that he (Mr. McGucken) ought to have had on hand, the amount of the cash and cash items as found in the Bank, would the difference show the amount abstracted? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would that difference include all the certified checks then paid by the Bank? A.—Yes, Sir; it would.

Q.—Were there any figures on the paper as shown him showing the amount then gone? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you say whether Mr. McGucken made any figures, or calculations, or calculations, to ascertain how much he was then short? A.—He did not, in my presence.

Q.—The amount was short at that time, so far as you knew? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you observe any further defalcation on his part? A.—No.

Q.—Did you observe any other entries on his part? A.—No.

Q.—Were the Dunnings and Loomis checks cashed at the records of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, amounting to $5,000; to over charge to the Ocean Bank by a discounts of Brown, $1,000; a check and note to Elder & Painter, both charged $908 20; also a check and note to William R. Hetter & Co., $262 60, amounting in all to $7,674 20.

Q.—Were these entries of which you have just spoken in the handwriting of Mr. McGucken? A.—They were part of them.

Q.—What part of them? A.—The amount charged to Drexel & Co., the falsification of Brown on the package of bills to the Ocean Bank, as also the ticket he made up, amounting to $1,000.

Q.—By what means do you ascertain that he is chargable with the other defalcations? A.—We find that in his cash.

Q.—Please explain why. A.—They were his entries of credits to those parties on his books.

Q.—Can you state whether you can say that credits shown by our records, or by the use of memoranda, accompanied with a statement made to Mr. McGucken, now work of his defalcation were in bills, how much in specie, and how much in certified checks? A.—Only in the aggregate.

Q.—Have you any of the certified checks, certified by Mr. McGucken to persons or parties who had no funds in the Bank when they were certified, or appeared to have been so certified? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—How many, and to what amount? A.—Twenty-four in number, and $68,400 in amount.

Q.—Who are or purport to be the drawers of those checks? A.—Freeman Loomis and S. & J. S. Dunning.

Q.—How many, and to what amount are Loomis'? A.—Ten of Freeman Loomis' amounting to $24,300; fourteen of Dunning's amounting to $39,300.

Q.—Have you in your possession any checks certified by Mr. McGucken which appear to have been paid at the Ocean Bank which were not found in the Bank? A.—I have.

Q.—How many? A.—Nine.

Q.—What do they amount to in the aggregate? A.—$38,200.

Q.—Who are they drawn by? A.—All by S. & J. S. Dunning.

Q.—Where did you find them? A.—In Mr. McGucken's coat pocket.

Q.—When and where did you find them in his coat pocket? A.—In his trunk at the Third Ward Station-house on the evening of the day of his arrest.

Q.—Did you find anything else in his trunk or on his person belonging to the Ocean Bank, or to any dealer of the Ocean Bank? A.—We found a bag containing gold with the name of a dealer written on it in full.

Q.—Do you know how much gold was in the bag? A.—I do not as it was not counted in my presence.

Q.—Who took possession of them? A.—Judge Beebe.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. McGucken say where he certified these checks found in his possession? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—When and where, and what did he say on this subject? A.—At the bank on the morning of the 15th October, he said that he was in the habit of going to Lunning's office in the morning before coming into the bank, and certifying checks there.

Q.—Does that apply to both Dunning's and Loomis' checks? A.—Yes Sir to both.

Q.—Did it apply as well to the checks found in his trunk as to those that were paid and found in the Bank? A.—To all.

Q.—Did Loomis and the Dunnings each keep an account in the Ocean Bank? A.—They did.

Q.—Up to what time? A.—Mr. Dunning's last deposit was made, I think, in August last; I have not the date with me.

Q.—When their account closed at the bank before Mr. McGucken was in the bank? A.—It was.

Direct examination here closed, and the examination was adjourned till 20th instant.

THE POST OFFICE.

Depredations on the Mails—Trial of James Fitzgibbons—The Prisoner Convicted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before His Honor Judge Betts.

The Court met on Saturday at 11 o'clock, when Judge Betts proceeded to deliver the decision of the Court upon the question of law raised on Friday by Mr. Talmadge, the counsel for the prisoner. The point attempted to be made by Mr. Talmadge was that the offence of Fitzgibbons did not come within the provisions of the statute, as the letters which Fitzgibbons had abstracted were proven to be decoy letters and not intended to be "conveyed by post," as presented by the 27th section of the laws referring to the Post-office.

It was held by the Court that if Fitzgibbons had been observed taking letters or packages in the present instance, and that he had afterwards destroyed those letters so that it could not be determined whether they were decoy letters or not, it would be clearly an offence within the act. It was not to be supposed that in this act Congress intended to raise the question whether it was a *bona fide* correspondence—whether the letters were really intended to go to persons to whom they were directed—or not. It was undoubtedly the intention of Congress to throw the protection of the law over matter conveyed by mail. The matter came by mail and was put into the Post-Office with the view of having it sent by mail, and the intention was accomplished in the transmission of the letters to this City.

The technical defence being decided against, and there being no defence as to the facts offered, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

DECORATIONS IN FRESCO.

George W. Hejer vs. Wm. H. Dutier.—This was an action to recover damages laid at $500, for a breach of contract. It appeared that the plaintiff was a house decorator, and the defendant a resident of Irving-place, who wished to have his house painted and the parlor and hall decorated in *fresco*, in the highest style of that popular art. He accordingly entered into a contract with the plaintiff to execute the work, with a condition precedent that an artist named Hillrig should be engaged by the plaintiff to do the parlor and hall in *fresco*. The scaffolding was put up and the work commenced, but, after the first day's work, Hillrig refused to go on or to cooperate with the plaintiff in any way. The defendant then caused the plaintiff to be served with a notice to proceed and complete the contract, which he was unable to do, and the defendant then made a new arrangement with Hillrig, and had to pay that artist $150 more than the plaintiff had contracted to do the work for. The plaintiff's counsel was unable to make out his case, and submitted to a non-suit.

George W. Byer vs. Margaret N. Maude.—Ordered that the motion to vacate judgment entered herein be granted, unless plaintiff, within five days, consent to remit $100 from the amount of the judgment, in which case, motion denied without costs to either party.

NEW-JERSEY.

American Liberty as Interpreted in St. Peter's.

SERMON BY FATHER HAELINGER.

In consequence of rumors prevalent during the past week to the effect that the troubles between the Catholic pastor of Jersey City and some of his rebellious hearers among the Irish military Companies there, had not yet subsided, but were about to break out anew, and in a more aggravated form, we dispatched one of our Reporters to St. Peter's Church yesterday, in order, if possible, to ascertain the nature of the dispute in question.

It is understood that a Captain of the Montgomery Guard has been deprived of his pew, and it was generally reported that he had expressed the intention of occupying it on Sunday in spite of the ecclesiastical power, and *via et armis*, if necessary. A very large congregation assembled at the last mass, but no such attempt as was talked of was made, and the services passed off without interruption. At the close of the first Gospel Rev. Father HAELINGER, an Austrian ecclesiastic, and the senior assistant of Father KELLY, delivered the following singular address to his large and attentive audience.

SERMON.

The text was taken from the Gospel of the day, the first chapter of St. John's Gospel, beginning with the 19th verse:

"And this is the record of John, when the Jews sent priests and Levites to ask him, Who art thou?"

The high priests and the Pharisees of the Jews sent a deputation to St. John the Baptist in the wilderness to ask him, "Who art thou?" St. John enjoyed so great a reputation among his countrymen, and even beyond the limits of Judea, that all eyes were directed towards him; and so, at this time, the expectation of the advent of the Redeemer was strong among all nations of the world of which we have proof even from the Roman poets, it was quite natural that the Jews, seeing the holy life of St. John, and hearing that preaching by which, without fear and without restraint, he admonished everybody—even the rich and noble—when they saw the heroic spirit with which he even stopped before Herod, the King and rebuked him, and told him that it was not lawful for him to have the wife of his brother—it was but natural, I say, to think that, after all, John himself might be the Messiah who was to come. It was under this impression, then, that they sent a deputation to him in the wilderness to ascertain who he was. And what was the answer he made to them? He told them—"I am not Christ." And when they asked him further—"Art thou Elias, or art thou the Prophet?" he answered "No." Now, my dear brethren, you might think that after all there was no great virtue exhibited by St. John in denying that he was what he was not. They asked him nothing but—"Art thou the Messiah?" and he answered nothing but the truth—that he was not. But, my dear, look at the people found in everywhere, in other countries and in other ages, we cannot but find that one of the greatest virtues, and one of the most difficult virtues which a man is called upon to practice, is the virtue of humility; and that humility cannot, perhaps, go far in a man to tell the truth about himself, yet there are very few who do it; the majority of mankind always want to appear much more than they really are. Now, Messiah, or Christ, means nothing else than a Redeemer. At that time it was expected by all the Jews that one of the seed of Abraham and of David would come, and free the country from a foreign yoke, and who would bring about a state of perfect liberty. It was at that period that this spirit of liberty had attained its height in all nations. The Pharisees, indeed, were really a political sect, striving to stir up a revolution in the land of their nativity—a revolution against Herod and the Romans. This spirit of liberty is just as rampant in our time, and perhaps more so, than then. The Jews expected only one redeemer—only one Messiah to set them free from the Roman yoke; and so much so that as soon as they had got a king in our own days, my dear brethren, we have quite a number of Christs. For, as to say, every man who makes a little pretension to thinking, believes he is called upon to be a redeemer of mankind—that he has got a special "mission"—that he is the champion chosen by Almighty God to bring about a universal liberty. This proud—this great spirit, manifested by man in attempting to be "reformers," is one of the greatest mischiefs under which our times are laboring, and is fraught with the most deadly influences. Fourteen my dear brethren, an Frenchman coming from the old country, He has heard a great deal about the free country that lies beyond the Atlantic Sea, and he was told that men were as free as the birds in the sky. By these representations he was induced to come over here in order to escape the load of tyranny by which his native country is crushed down. He comes here and brings with him his notions of liberty. But what do he understand by liberty? What is the liberty of all those he knows here, full of all these ism, who are here here, when they speak or think about liberty? Now, this is a question which most obviously and quite essentially affects all those who imagine that they are, every one of them, little Christs. If they are freemen, as they say, and if they are so ready to fight for liberty as they assert, it is but fair that they should step forward and give answer and say what is liberty. And yet, my dear brethren, this is a question which very few in this country are apt, or able to answer. Now, that Irishman who comes here and brings his expectations of liberty with him, will talk, and read, and will hear others talk of political liberty, of religious liberty, of liberty of speech, and a great many other kinds of liberty; and he thinks, while he is thus speaking of these different liberties, that he really knows something, and that he really has got an idea in his head; and he pulls himself up and gets proud and gets stubborn, and for this very liberty which he thinks he has got an idea of, he is apt to trample down the most sacred laws of religion. What, then, is liberty? Let us see. He has arrived in this country; and perhaps the very first day he comes here he takes a drop too much. Before freemen, of course, and why should he not have the liberty to take a drop too much; that is nobody's business but his own; hasn't every man the liberty even to commit sin if he pleases? Well, having taken a little too much he gets noisy; he may not stop to disturb any one in particular, but he creates a noise in the streets, and he conducts himself in a manner that is not quite regular or decent. What will the man do? He will be taken by the watchmen to the watch-house, and when time is given him to reflect he arrives at the conclusion that, after all, this political liberty has some limits, that man is not free to do everything he pleases; and thus his notion that liberty is nothing else but freedom from all restraint, is shaken to its very foundation on the very first occasion, perhaps, that he endeavors to realize it. A Socialist, a Fourierite, perhaps, comes over here, and he is firmly convinced, as he thinks, that no man should hold any property for himself alone; he has convinced himself by a certain kind of reasoning that property is nothing else but theft, and that, therefore, it is the duty of every man who is possessed of property to share it with his fellow men, and that all those who refuse to give over a proportional share of their goods to their neighbors transgress the seventh commandment of God, and are nothing short of thieves. Upon this notion he has conceived a hatred of all capitalists and all property-holders, and of everybody who has more than himself, and he believes that to take their wealth from these men is what every man has a natural right to do, and that it is no sin nor no crime. Perhaps, on coming here, as he supposes, to a free country, he finds a chance of appropriating to himself a gold watch or something of that kind, which other people would say belonged to his neighbor. What is the consequence? He is found out; he is taken up, tried, convicted and imprisoned probably for several years; and yet this is done in a free country. Now, you see, my dear brethren, that if liberty was what men in this country imagine it should be—if liberty was nothing else but a freedom from all restraint—if liberty was synonymous with licentiousness—then it would be the duty of all good men to band together to put down this liberty, and by force, even, if it could not be put down otherwise. You all know, and you can read it in every paper, that there are laws which are so many chains on your free will. You have a Government which is the executive of those laws, and, which, if it does its duty, enforces them against you. You have in the whole civilized world, and will have, as long as the world stands, the necessity of paying taxes, and do you think that political liberty is possible without paying some taxes? What, then, does all that beautiful idea amount to with which people come here, and with which they puff themselves up, so that they speak of a free country? It amounts to this, that you have the right to vote some times for a man whom, perhaps, you do not know, or who, if you know, you were convinced beforehand, was an utterly worthless demagogue. You have no other liberty except to vote for your lawgiver, your taskmaster—that is, you have a right to choose those men who will enslave your liberties by every law which they make and who will restrain your freedom by every law which they enforce. Therefore, my dear brethren, all the difference between political liberty here and political liberty elsewhere resolves itself into a mere word: you have laws here and you have laws elsewhere; you have taxes here and you have taxes elsewhere; the difference is only a difference of form. And I think all of you have by this time made such an experience of political liberty here that you are perfectly satisfied that if there is any despotism in the world, certainly the worst despotism of all is the despotism of a mob.

You talk, too, of religious liberty, and that is one of the topics which in this country is most highly boasted of. Now, I am not to enter into any disquisition about the religious liberty which we Catholics enjoy. We know that we enjoy the liberty of being publicly insulted every day, of being slandered in every paper. We know that we enjoy the liberty of having our religion made, as it were, the mark for every jeer, and every sneer, and every bitter, his rancorous malignity at. But I am not speaking of that; I am speaking of religious liberty in itself. Can there be a religious liberty? Is not the term the greatest nonsense that any man could ever have invented, when understood in that sense in which it is taken by the politicians of this country? To be religiously free, we would require to be free from God. You cannot have religious liberty and enjoy it so long as you have a conscience. Your own conscience does not allow you to be free in the sense that you can do whatever you please. Your conscience tells you that you must love one another; that you must do unto others what you would not like another to do to you; your conscience tells you that you should love truth, and obliges you as soon as you have seen truth presented to you to accept it. Now, my dear brethren, do you believe that any religion which would permit a man to act against his own conscience is entitled to the name of a religion? Even here, in this country, where every form of nonsense and fanaticism can be consecrated under the name of a religion or sect, or denomination, people have not yet come so far as to abolish entirely all conscience. But even here, also, a man need not go very far to find, for instance, a place where men think themselves free in their religion to choose as many wives as they please. But in the greater portion of the country, if we find such a man what will we do with him? Why, he is taken up and tried, and if convicted, he is sent to prison. Yet if this man was perfectly free, religiously,—if he was perfectly free to practice whatever he believed—if he could make his own conscience—why should the law step forward and say, "Thou shalt not do such a thing?" You are talking and boasting, too, of liberty of speech, and you should be ashamed of such a boast. Do you believe, my dear brethren, that there ever can be a state of society where it will be lawful for a man to tell a lie? that there ever can be such a liberty as to permit one of you to slander the other, for instance? If you have not then the liberty to tell lies, you have the duty to tell the truth—and if you have the bounden duty to tell the truth, then you should not talk of the liberty of speech, but of the duty of telling the truth. And you have not even the liberty in all countries, not even in this country, of telling the truth in every respect. For example: If you meet a man in the street, of whom you certainly know that he has become a bankrupt voluntarily, and that he has wilfully cheated his fellow men—that he has broken down without necessity—and that hundreds of the industrious and lowly poor have lost the little savings which they had entrusted to him—do you dare to go up to him and say: "Friend, then art the great cause compatible accomplice on the face of the earth; thou art a thief and a robber, and an oppressor of the poor? I will not tell him that. You know very well that if you practiced such a liberty of speech as that, although you told the truth and nothing but the truth you would be taken up and sued, and if you could not say ten or twenty thousand dollars of damages, you would be put into prison. Then to what does all this boasted liberty of speech amount? It does, my dear brethren, amount to something. It amounts to this, that it makes men proud; it makes them stubborn; it makes them self-conceited; it makes them haughty and overbearing; and the spirit of disobedience and stubbornness and pride and self-conceit, they, which is engendered, in the particular curse which never has been the country, and which I would wish you all, my dear brethren, to flee from, which I would wish you all to shun. Do not allow yourselves to be deceived and dazzled by such empty boasting; I wish that you might seriously look into the nature and end of things, and that you might convince yourselves that there never has been, and, mark me, and never will be a liberty which is preponderate with licentiousness—that there never was a liberty which is preservative of what damage was done in the times.

To Mr. Fowler.—The coals took fire as they had been driven out first; the sparks of burning on the box would have thrown it to pieces; the wind is much stronger than the mills; if the box had been fastened with screws or nails, it would have been blown to pieces; there are large indentations on the inside of the box.

To Judge Beebe.—Think the hole in the pipe was made with a drill.

Samuel Robinson sworn—I am engaged in business at No. 14 West Fourth-street; was there on the 14th inst.; I was on the 9th of June last. One morning I saw a gentleman came in; had a card in his hand; asked me if I was to direct the card; as I was handing it to him he asked me to write it for him; he said, "Direct it to Mr. Allison, Marine Hospital, corner of Washington and Longworth-street." It was a business card. (The card was here shown witness.) This is the card I wrote; this is my handwriting; that's the card I wrote on that afternoon.

Mr. Fowler—Look around and see if you can recognize the man.

Witness—The prisoner is the man I wrote the card for.

The Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

FOURTH DAY—Dec. 14.

The testimony for the State was concluded yesterday, and this morning the evidence for the defence commenced.

Mr. Crossmond, sworn: I am Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; on the night of the 6th of June heard the alarm of fire; went to No. 7's house; then went to the Hospital; the house was in confusion; there was a great consternation among the people; saw Mrs. Allison and Mr. Allison; passed into the room where the accident occurred; the standing was torn up; the room was in confusion; I pushed up a portion of the floor; the door of the room was torn out; the door was torn open; the front wind; we were smashed out; there were some fires or twenty minutes; they were all burned. Witness here identified some of the pieces of iron and the lid of the box picked up in the room; I have been on iron founder fifteen or twenty years; this looks as if it had been a cast-piece; it looks as if the end had been welded; should suppose the balls were on the inside of the bomb-shell; suppose there were about half-a-dozen of this piece.

Joseph Lewis, sworn: Was in the Hospital after the explosion; went in and went up into the room; saw and caught hold of Mrs. Allison; I tried to get into the room; Allison was in the front room; assisting to remove to the window; got assistance and carried him into another room; saw a hole in the ceiling; went up stairs and found a piece of the bomb; saw a hole in the plaster of the window; this piece fitted the hole; found this end of the box on the stairs; found this piece of iron and this piece of the lid picked out the next day in the room; the iron was covered with cotton; Allison said, "This is what I got from some of my friends." (Some cotton shown.) This looks like the cotton I found on the iron.

Theodore Marsh, sworn: I am a druggist, corner of Sixth and Western-row, one-half square from the Hospital; on the day after the explosion I went to the Hospital; I went down the basement; the window was the place; it was a back room from the room fronting Western-row; there was a general destruction; everything was blown to pieces; I was looking for the shell, and while looking, we saw a large hole in the ceiling; we followed the traces of the shell; it appeared to have glanced off; I had some pieces in my store; a man named Ford came in the store and said he picked the lid out; he said he fixed the lid for a man named Allison; I haven't much confidence in Ford as a business man; Ford was shown the pieces; he went off with Mr. Moffin to the carpenter-shop.

C. F. Willard, sworn: Am an attorney-at-law; Hoboken; heard of the explosion; on Friday afternoon, the 10th of November, took it down to my office; tore open the envelop and glanced at the letter; locked at the envelop again, and thought it was for me; and then read a portion of it; thought it a curious letter, and was induced to read it; and returned it next day to Mr. St. Clair, Deputy Postmaster; he could not read it; he said "By God, it is as good a Dutch ever saw;" he said they stole his letters here; he said the country here was God-forsaken; they were all thieves. (Witness was here shown letter.) This is the letter I read to the Post-Office. (Witness shown white vest and white hat.) Saw these in Manhattan; there were two men at the store there by the proprietor of the store; we examined his trunk, and on everything his name was erased with the exception of a hook; he had several letters with the signature torn off; on the back of one book part of his name was visible. (Book shown witness.) This is the book that had his name on it; he had erased the name from his hat box; he told me he had sold the hat.

Mrs. Eunice Dyer, sworn: Have some slight acquaintance with defendant; was boarding at Mrs Cringbell's, No. 356 Sixth-street, last Summer, where defendant was boarding; was there when defendant left; he left there the Saturday previous to the explosion; had a young man with him; he came to his friends; there was a lady and her husband short intervals at the same time; the lady and husband wanted to accompany him; defendant said he wanted to go by telegraph.

Lewis Friend, sworn: I am an attorney-at-law; acquainted with defendant; became his attorney about the 1st of June last; I was engaged to collect a claim on Drs. Baker and Lawson; a note for five hundred dollars was put in my hands; I brought suit for the defendant; he stated that he had some difficulty in getting it; I got a judgment against Baker and Lawson, and did not get as much as I ought to have; I received a communication from the father by a Mr. Saunders; I was asked to write what was the public excitement; if the public mind was such that he could have a fair trial; he thought he could have a fair trial; I gave the substance of my answer; I paid the excitement was great, and did not think the man who was charged with the crime

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles purporting to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The City Advertising.

It is now five or six weeks since the Common Council passed an ordinance directing the Comptroller to invite proposals from all City newspapers, for advertising for the various departments of the City Government as required by the Charter. Five or six months had been spent in devising the plan which should best secure the interests of the City; and it was finally determined that, instead of allowing the advertising to be given as a party bribe to a few obscure and unknown papers, it should be offered to competition,—that payment for it should be made in proportion to the service rendered, and that it should be awarded to those papers which would do it for the lowest sum *per line, per thousand copies of City circulation.* The Comptroller was accordingly directed to invite proposals in conformity with these regulations,—to make the awards, and to report them to the Common Council for confirmation. He issued a circular for proposals to be handed in at his office on or before the 4th of December. Proposals were received at that time from *nine* of the City papers,—in which the City circulation of each was given, and the terms specified upon which the Advertising would be done.

Just a *fortnight* has since elapsed, and the awards have not yet been made. We learn, however, that they will probably be sent in to the Common Council this evening. The delay has of course not been necessary to a compliance with the directions of the Common Council;—for *two hours* would have been quite enough to make up the awards in accordance with the terms of the ordinance. We learn, however, from the Comptroller that he has deemed it important that the gentlemen of the Common Council should understand what they are about in this matter,—and that he has devoted a fortnight to the preparation of estimates on this subject for their enlightenment. Instead of simply making the awards and reporting them for the action of the Common Council, he has been engaged in counting the number of lines advertised by the City last year, and in computing upon that basis the sum which each paper will receive during the coming year, under the contracts which it is proposed to make. His object is the laudable one of instructing the Common Council as to the cost of the advertising upon the new plan:—we take it for granted he will also compute the sums which the City will probably *save* by having its contracts, involving millions of dollars, properly *advertised*, instead of obscurely printed under the theatrical notices of the *National Democrat*.

We have taken frequent occasion to express our estimate of the vigilance and resolution with which Mr. Flagg performs the duties of his own department. We have no reason to doubt that he will be equally efficient in discharging the functions of the other branches of the City Government, which he seems inclined to assume. Whether the members of the Common Council did, or did not, know what they were about when they adopted the ordinance in question, Mr. Flagg is, perhaps, in a better position to judge than we are. In either case we presume they will be duly grateful to him for the instruction which he proposes to bestow upon them. It is not unlikely that the result, if not the design, of his delay in the matter, will be to throw it over for the action of the new Government, which comes into power next month.

A Very Singular Slave Case.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of the 13th inst., contains the report of a trial which took place in that city a few days since, and which presents several features of considerable interest. The facts as given are substantially these: Benjamin Waterhouse was indicted last March on the charge of aiding slaves to escape. He was riding in August, 1853, in his wagon, and when he stopped at the town of Orland he had with him three colored persons. He stopped to get something to eat for himself and the negroes. Cyrus Fillmore (a brother of ex-President Fillmore,) was present at the time, and asked him "if he was on the Underground Railroad." After refreshing themselves, Waterhouse and the negroes passed on. He was indicted in March 1854, for aiding the escape of slaves, but the indictment being defective in several important particulars, it was quashed. The chief defects were, that the negroes were not known to have been slaves; and if slaves, it was not known who the owner was; or that Waterhouse knew them to be slaves, and was aiding their escape. The Marshal, however, was determined to make an example of Mr. Waterhouse, and Cyrus Fillmore was engaged by him to go to Canada with Mr. Payne, of Lexington, Ky., the son of the alleged owner of the men, and try to discover the negroes and ascertain from them evidence against Waterhouse, &c. The following is an extract from Mr. Fillmore's testimony on the trial:

Cyrus Fillmore sworn: I am brother to ex-President; live in Lagrange County, Indiana; *am acquainted with defendant*; in August, '53, was standing on the steps of a public house in Orland, and some colored folks with defendant drove up in a two-horse buggy, one of the negroes driving; asked defendant if he was on the under-ground railroad; he said yes, and that he had three fine fellows, and inquired for Capt. Barry; I told him of Clark, who was also an abolitionist, and he finally drove up there; Thos. Clark came out when they drove up, but can't say I saw them get out; saw them no more after they drove to Clark's; I was within ten feet of the negroes as the wagon turned in the street; this was 20th to 25th August, 1853; 150 miles from Orland to Detroit; *went to Canada with Payne*, and found, as I suppose, one of the same negroes; this was latter part of June last; the same negro, I think, from being a thin, light colored negro, and from his having a peculiar nod, or wink, which I had noticed before at Orland; he was pretty near all black, about as black as those we call black here; I would not call him copper-colored; I might be mistaken in his being the same negro; I understood under-ground railroad to mean a concern got up to run away fugitives; defendant lives on the road leading from Union Mills to Fort Wayne.

On cross-examination Mr. Fillmore stated that he went to Canada at the suggestion of the Marshal, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Payne, the claimant of the slaves, stated that the Marshal and Fillmore went to Canada for the purpose of identifying the negroes, and that they were both to be paid. Mr. Payne found his slave Tom at Windsor. Canada, sick; they recognized each other; Fillmore was with him. Tom was one of the negroes whom Mr. Fillmore *supposed* he saw at Orland, in the wagon with Mr. Waterhouse, in August previous.

Upon this evidence Mr. Waterhouse was again indicted, and was tried in Indianapolis last week. The trial lasted three days, and all the power of the Court was brought to bear against Waterhouse. The jury, after being out several hours, returned as a verdict that Mr. Waterhouse pay a fine of $50, and be imprisoned in the court-room *one hour*, and that the Government pay the costs. This is all they would do. It is stated, though the fact does not appear in the report of the trial in the *Journal*, that the jury refused to impose the fine of $50 unless the Court would first agree to immediately remit it, and that the fine was so remitted.

Kossuth's Opinions.

The speech of Kossuth, which we published a few days since, commands universal attention throughout the country, from the clearness with which it presents his views concerning the conduct of the Eastern war. He alludes to the fact that some months ago he expressed substantially the same opinions, and that they have thus far been verified by the result. The following is a passage from a speech which he made in Edinburg, immediately after the expedition to Sebastopol had been resolved upon:

"To take an entrenched camp, linked by terrible fortresses, and an army for a garrison in it, and new armies pouring on your flank and rear, and you in the plains of Crimea, with also no cavalry to resist them, is an undertaking, to succeed in which more forces are necessary than England and France can ever unite in that quarter for such an aim. Ask about it whichever staff officer who has learned something about tactics and strategy. And in that position is Sebastopol, thanks to your Austrian alliance, which, having interposed herself between you and your enemy in Wallachia, made the Czar free to send such numbers to Sebastopol as he likes.

"*You will be beaten, remember my word!* Your braves will fall in vain under Russian bullets and Crimean air, as the Russians fell under Turkish bullets and Danubian fever. Not one out of five of your braves, immolated in vain, shall see Albion or Gallia again. But I will tell you in what manner Sebastopol is to be taken. It is at Warsaw that you can take Sebastopol."

The event has certainly shown that in these opinions Kossuth evinced far more sagacity than the public men and writers of England and France, who predicted with so much confidence the speedy fall of Sebastopol. It is now universally conceded that the siege will be much longer and more difficult than was at first imagined. Kossuth insisted from the first, that Austria, by her neutrality, relieved Russia from all apprehensions on that frontier, and that she could therefore pour reinforcements into the Crimea to any extent. Scarcely a man in England gave any heed to this suggestion:—the Government, certainly, acted directly against the policy which it indicated. Yet the present danger has come entirely from that quarter.

Allied Freedom.

The Allies are said to be fighting Russia in defence of *Liberty*. It is clear that liberty of speech and of opinion is not among the objects for which they are contending, for they are not specially tolerant of that at home. A Paris letter in one of the London journals mentions the arrest of "an elderly person of some property, named Quenham," on charge of having expressed his opinions of the war for liberty with too much freedom. Among other remarks concerning the French troops in the Crimea, he was accused of having said that they were "decimated by sickness, that they could not hold their positions, and that the object of Lord Palmerston's visit to Paris was to arrange for their being withdrawn from the Crimea, so as to prevent further disasters from befalling them." He denied the accusation,—said he must have been mistaken for some other person,—that he was a man of order, a subscriber to the Loan, and a possessor of *Rentes*; also, that he had a son, who, for eleven years, had served in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and who had quite recently, by favor of the Emperor, been appointed a Sub-Lieutenant. He called several witnesses, and they spoke highly of his respectability. No proof of his guilt was shown; but the Tribunal, considering the good character he received, only sentenced him to a month's imprisonment, and 2,000f. fine.

This, however, is in France, and is therefore not surprising. In England they take a different course to accomplish the same result. The *law* cannot punish free speech there as in France, but other tribunals can. Mr. Bright has already been burnt in effigy at Manchester for his letter on the war, which we published a few weeks since. And we find another case thus reported in one of the London papers:

A general meeting of the subscribers of the Newcastle Exchange Subscription Rooms was held on Monday, to take into consideration the conduct of Mr. William Joseph Thompson, a member of those rooms. About 150 to 200 gentlemen were present. The Chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Pollock. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, dilated *upon the known Russian feelings of Mr. Thompson*; and after a short address, Mr. Harrison proceeded to address the subscribers, and moved a resolution to the effect that Mr. W. J. Thompson be *expelled as a member of the subscription rooms.* Mr. Bownes seconded the proposition of Mr. Harrison. He said, Mr. Thompson had always been found to express pro-Russian opinions. The Russian successes were to him a source of joy, their defeat of sorrow. He (Mr. Thompson) had scored and altered newspapers, and hung them up near the *telegraphic news, underlined.* This last act came under rule No. 7. Mr. Thompson attended, and protested against the proceedings. The motion was formally put from the Chair, and carried unanimously. *Mr. Thompson's name was accordingly struck out of the list of members, amidst the cheers of the meeting.*

This is better than being *knouted*; but the difference is hardly worth the blood spilt for it.

A Heavy Tax—Must we Pay it All?

"Time is money." Then, when the times are flinty, let us not cease in our saving, when the spigot is stopped, at which flow out the dimes and shillings, and the bung where fly out the bank bills and eagles, but save our *time* also with religious economy. Now one of the most difficult of all the problems that a man, short for time, has to settle, is, why so much of the precious stuff of which life is made should be sacrificed to sleep—six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool, says the proverb—but why must six be surrendered? It is no use, however, to attempt to evade the general law. The sleep must be had. If one saves from it at night, he is pretty sure to lose by it in the morning, or if for a week he is successful in holding out with less than his average, he finds that a muddy head and confused thoughts depreciate the value of his waking hours. Still there are hints from nature which time-savers will do well to note, and some suggestions which they should not fail to prosecute. Carnivorous animals sleep more than they which are grass and fruit fed, and we believe it is agreed that if the omnivorous are confined to animal food they require more sleep than if nearly cut off from it. Economists of time then would do well to investigate for themselves the question whether they could not save an hour each night by simply eating less meat at their meals. Happily the investigation is not a costly one, and while the inquirer is engaged in experimenting, his bills for market-stuff will be decreasing.

Again, though hybernation is not sleep, it is a phenomenon very analogous to it. Now, if a hybernating animal is brought out from a cold climate into a warm one, he omits his long Winter state of dormancy and takes only his nightly or daily sleep like other animals of the latitudes. From which is it not fair reasoning, that if one keeps comfortably clad and protects himself from suffering by cold, he needs less sleep to repair the daily waste of his system than if he goes about shivering and half-frozen. The cold of Winter, perhaps as much as the greater length of the Winter nights, brings about the custom, especially prevalent in the rural districts, of sleeping several hours more at that season than during the warm Summer months. Sleep is a great tax upon us at any rate. Seeing we cannot by any affidavit be rid of it, we may try at least to stand by like so many Comptrollers Flagg, to cut down all unnecessary estimates and reduce the tax we must pay Somnus to the very lowest point that the law compels.

The Navigation of the Amazon.

We are informed by the President, in his message, that treaties with Uruguay and Paraguay assure to us the free navigation of the great La Plata, and several of its tributary streams, but that our efforts to open the Amazon to our commerce have not been attended with similar success. However, Mr. Pierce refers to the arguments he set forth in a former message, in favor of free transport along the magnificent Mississippi of South America, and expresses the hope that our cordial relations with Brazil may yet insure their acceptance, and bring the negotiations still pending with that Empire to a favorable termination.

In order to urge the importance of the privileges we desire, as a nation, to our own commercial wealth and influence, as well as to the development of South American prosperity and civilization, we shall here briefly review what has already been done towards procuring them, and present a few reflections of general bearing upon the whole question at issue between us and our sister States of the Southern Continent.

While, in some quarters, there has been an almost willful blindness to the mighty benefits that must result from the free navigation of the Amazon to the countries through which it flows—New-Granada, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, at an early period of their history, manifested a desire to draw thither the capital, intelligence and enterprise of other lands, and were prepared to throw open the resources of their beautiful regions to emigrants from Europe and the United States. During the year 1853, events transpired which have in some degree modified, or at least retarded the fulfilment of these intentions. In that year, Brazil concluded a treaty with Peru, stipulating the contribution of $20,000, by each Government, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers on the Amazon. This scheme was afterwards remodeled. The American Government stepped in, and made a similar treaty with Peru, securing to itself the same advantages accorded by the latter to Brazil.

At that time, Americans had already obtained control of nearly all the commerce of the Amazon, and in demanding the concessions they required, were merely sustaining a just claim, and asserting the preëminence of their courage and their skill. The obstacles to be encountered in the way of regular colonization, were such as the Anglo-Saxon character alone seemed able to cope with. Not only was the rude luxuriance of nature a stubborn opponent of the pruning hand, but the indolence of those who are born upon the soil has, until the latest years, seemed incorrigible.

As early as 1851, there was a treaty granting the right of navigation on the streams tributary to the Amazon, and our countrymen were availing themselves of its benefits to an extent that speedily alarmed Brazil. The latter power hoping to counteract an influence which seemed to her so formidable, at once granted to a certain Mr. De Souza the exclusive right to the free navigation of the river for a period of thirty years, along with a subsidy of $80,000 per annum in addition to the $20,000 furnished by Peru. It is evident that this arrangement amounted to an exclusion of every commercial nation in the world, particularly the United States, from an inestimable privilege. Our Government could not, of course, submit to this policy in silence, but immediately appealed to the treaty with Bolivia and Peru, and claimed the right to navigate the upper course of the Amazon.

The *Echo du Pacifique*, a paper well informed upon such topics, thus states the present posture of this argument between the United States and Brazil.

"Has Brazil, within whose limits the mouths of the Amazon are embraced, the right to shut out the United States from the navigation of that river, when the countries watered by it and its tributaries have granted the desired privilege? This question has been pending for a year past without any satisfactory solution. The American Government, not without reason, pretends that Brazil, as proprietor of but a portion of the river, has no right to act alone in a matter which equally concerns *Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia* and *New-Granada*, watered, as they are, by the Amazon and its tributaries. One of the greatest diplomatists of the United States—no less a person than Henry Clay—very skillfully urged the right of free navigation, but his efforts failed before a fresh obstacle.

"Influenced by the example and the pressing representations of Brazil, the Peruvian Government acceded to the terms of the Souza Treaty, and made common cause against the Americans. Should the other Spanish Republics accept the same conditions, there can be no doubt that the Souza scheme, if maintained as a monopoly and free from competition, will turn out to be completely unproductive; it is only by the energetic and simultaneous cooperation of the Spanish Republics and the great commercial nations, that the colonization of the Amazon's banks can be effected. The Brazilian Government has neither the will nor the energy necessary to the accomplishment of great results; it resists, but in vain, the advance of civilization, which loudly calls for the opening of the Amazon and its tributaries; those vast and fertile plains but await the hand of man to yield it, without effort, the most abundant products. The success of the United States, in such a question, will be the success of the entire world; it will open a new era to trade; lands of unimagined wealth to the tide of immigration, and to the Spanish Republics elements of national opulence hitherto unknown."

This grand consummation, we may add to the above eloquent plea, could scarcely have been thus long delayed, had the news of the discovery of gold upon the banks of the Amazon been confirmed. Commerce would have forced its way thither by innumerable inlets, and, ere long, Brazil would have been compelled to relinquish her exclusive position.

Yet, the remaining inducements are sufficiently great to attract the eyes of the world, at a moment when capital and trade, alarmed in their ancient citadels, and languishing upon even our hitherto favored shores, are seeking new regions to beautify and conquer. The exploring expedition conducted under the eye of our Government, has keenly excited public curiosity, and but a glance at the Report of Mr. Herndon is needed to convince any reader of the profuse fertility and luxuriance that distinguish the vast regions laved by the mightiest river on the globe.

Taking its source in Peru, at a short distance from the silver and quicksilver mines of Cerro Pysco, the Amazon waters Peru, Bolivia and New-Granada with its branches; rolls majestically through the whole breadth of Brazil, and at length mingles its stream with the tides of the Atlantic, after a course of nearly 3,700 miles. The boundless forests that cover its banks with their virgin growth, are only here and there, at far intervals, cleared away around some wretched India mission, under the direction of Spanish priests and governors usually of Indian lineage. Population is scanty; cultivation next to nothing, and trade confined to a few articles, such as vanilla beans and sarsaparilla, which the soil produces without tillage, and which the Indians exchange for commodities of the merest necessity. Yet the Amazon is navigable nearly to its sources, and during certain seasons of the year is open that far up to vessels of considerable tonnage.

Pending the negotiations between Peru and Brazil, we published an article strongly urging the advantages of this great enterprise, and endeavoring to fix the attention of our far-seeing merchants upon this new field of promising adventure. Since then, the importance of the subject has been increasing every moment, and should our interests in the South American question be entrusted to able hands and sustained by the favor of our own people, as well as the active perseverance of Government, we may yet bestow upon the civilization, commerce and political progress of the world, benefits, beside the rivers of South America, even more precious than those for which we have unsealed, in their behalf, the mountains of California and the Islands of Japan.

The New City Hall.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the question of the New City Hall will come before the Board of Aldermen again; the Committee to whom it was recommitted on Monday night last having reported back substantially the same recommendations, on Friday night. This whole subject is one of too much interest and importance to be allowed to slide through without observation. The people are pretty well awake now, and we do not doubt that a worthy and creditable building will be erected when the time comes. The plan for the quadrangular construction, which we have repeatedly commended as the best yet shown, will be on exhibition to-day at the Law Institute. If there is a better one, we hope it will be brought on. This is a people's, not a Committee's job.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Stevens and Mr. Campbell—Congressional Debates—The Emigrant Bill—Public Printing, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1854.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, addressed the House to-day in defence of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, but chiefly in answer to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Mace. As usual, he was listened to with deep interest. There is, in the whole House, no man whose looks promise so little; and yet there are few who are gifted with powers of declamation half so attractive as is Mr. S. His speech of to-day was delivered in his best style; and until it was answered, it certainly exerted a decided influence over the mass of those who heard it.

Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, followed, and answered the gentleman from Georgia most triumphantly, as is acknowledged by men of all parties. The great secret of Mr. Stephens' power is his ability to impress his auditors with the conviction of his honest earnestness in the avowal of his sentiments, and his own bold confidence in the arguments he presents. Mr. Campbell, to-day, dislodged him completely from this stronghold, by showing his inconsistency. For awhile the member from Georgia annoyed him with frequent interruptions, by way of answers to the charges of inconsistency. But finally Mr. Campbell read from a former speech of Mr. Stephens himself, in which the latter clearly, explicitly and unequivocally declared views in relation to the power of Congress over the territories precisely the reverse of those he to-day enunciated. Mr. Stephens called for the record of debates; and it was handed him. He pored over the fatal page, read over and over again his old speech, that came now like a horrid goblin to torment him. But there were his own words. There could be no mistaking them; nor could there be any consistent reconciliation between the sentiments of to-day and the sentiments uttered years ago. He was fastened to his seat. The blow was one from which even *his* great mental energies could not recover him.

Mr. Campbell followed up his advantage by asking what was the opinion of the gentleman from Georgia on the Constitutional power of Congress over the territories; but his tongue seemed palsied, and no response came from him. Mr. Campbell never acquitted himself so well as to-day; and he has occasion to be proud of his triumph—for that he was triumphant, both friends and foes, from North and South, *freely admit.*

The Secretary of the Treasury, after conference with Mr. Ogden on the subject to which I referred in my last, has decided that only two suits shall be brought to settle the questions arising under the reclamation of moneys paid in error for Custom-House landing permits. One of these suits, to test the *liability* of Government in the premises, has already been commenced; and, as the Government are desirous of postponing the trial until the Spring Term of the Court, the Secretary has entered into an agreement that the Statute of Limitations shall not operate as a bar to any cases where the alleged illegal charges were made within six years prior to the 13th inst.

The opposition of Shipping Merchants to the bill reported last session, for the better preservation of life and health on board of Emigrant ships, has narrowed itself down to three points of objection. The first of these applies to the clause prohibiting the carrying of more than two passengers to every five tons register. It appears that our system of measurement is the old English system, and essentially different from the systems now in vogue in the Old World—our ton being much smaller than the foreign—so that a vessel which with us would register only 1,500 tons, would be registered abroad at something near 2,000 tons. Under these circumstances the clause complained of clearly discriminates against the American ship, and in favor of the foreign. The remedy, however, is very simple,—it is only necessary to provide a uniform rule of measurement for vessels of all nations.

The second objection is, to the summary proceeding by which the emigrant, under the proposed bill, is enabled to obtain damages for any failure on the part of the ship to furnish him with the proper quantity and quality of food on the passage. It is urged that the emigrants will get into the hands of the "Tombs sharks," under whose influence innumerable unjustifiable and vexatious suits will be brought. If the ship-owners can suggest a clause guarding against the abuse of this remedy, at the same time that it saves the remedy itself, there can be no doubt of its being accepted; but I do not apprehend that the Senate will yield more on this point.

The greatest of all the objections to the bill, is to that clause which provides the forfeiture of the passage money of those who die on the voyage. I have no idea that any compromise on this point can be effected. That is justly looked upon as the most valuable feature of the measure, because it makes it the interest of the shipper to bring his cargo of human freight safe into port, while the present system offers a premium in favor of the death of the passenger, whose passage money is already prepaid, and the cost of whose support upon the passage is saved to the ship, from the day of his death.

Hon. Senator Fish feels a deep interest in this measure, and will exert his best efforts, doubtless, to insure its early consideration and its success.

It has been stated that Judge Nicholson, of the *Union*, recently applied to Mr. Guthrie for the payment of $15,000 to him as Public Printer, under an order of the last Congress increasing the compensation of all public employés in the Legislative Department of the Government twenty per cent.! This is true; but it is not true that the Attorney General has given any formal opinion of the legality of the claim thus set up. Mr. Guthrie very properly expressed his conviction that Congress did not intend to include the Public Printer in the increase of compensation, and, therefore, declined to fork over. He, however, very politely expressed his entire readiness to pay up, if Congress, at its present session, should say it had *intended* to give the "extra" to the Printer. Judge Nicholson will hardly go before Congress with any such plea. His application was clearly an afterthought. He knows, as everybody else knows, that the proposition to include him in the allowance of the twenty per cent. extra would have been hooted out of Congress. Whether, under these circumstances, it was candid and honorable to present any such claim, your readers can judge as well as I. Say what you will against Mr. Guthrie, his *integrity* is above all price, either pecuniary, social or partisan.

It is true that the Russian Minister has made some representations to our Government relative to our admission into the port of San Francisco of vessels of the Allies, with a Russian prize. Russia does not remonstrate against this. She recognizes, fully, our right to grant asylum; and she simply desires to know what is to be our policy in that respect. The answer she has received, or will receive, is, that a peaceful asylum is open in all our ports to vessels of either and all of the belligerent powers. S.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Condition and Prospects of Business—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

San Francisco, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1854.

By the Nicaragua steamer *Uncle Sam*, which leaves here to-morrow morning, I drop you a few items of "goings-on" and "doings" in this gay city of the *extreme* West. Business being the most important matter, comes first on the tapis. You will see by the papers that there has been something of a revival in that way, and merchants are beginning to take a reef in their hitherto very long faces, and something like a smile has occasionally been visible in Front and Battery-streets; but we must not begin to "holler" too soon, for a "relapse" may take place. It is true there has been an improvement in prices, and the demand for goods for a month past has been greater than at any time heretofore for eighteen months, but there are reasons for it; in the first place the approach of the rainy season renders it necessary that supplies for the mining districts for the Winter should be laid in before the roads become impassable for teams; secondly, the low rate of freight in the river steamers is an inducement to up-river merchants to buy and ship all they can—opposition having run so strong as to induce the "combination" to come down to half price, when the outside boats at once reduced it to $1 per ton—cheap enough.

Real estate is not yet "looking up," and probably will not for some time to come, as merchants have almost unanimously refused to accede to the enormous rents demanded by owners of real estate in the business part of the city. The commercial community are here, as well as elsewhere, the moving and regulating power; and it is all nonsense for landlords to expect or strive to realize a rent equivalent to 3 per cent. per month on the valuation of property the *previous year*, which is almost fabulous, and certainly fictitious. In the first place, the very small profits realized on sales of all kinds of property and merchandise the past eighteen months, and at the present time, does not admit of the extravagant rents heretofore asked, and are even yet demanded where there is any chance of getting them; but it has become now not so much a question of what shall we *ask* as what can we *get*.

The truth is, the city is too large for the population of the State, and is ten years in advance of any reasonable prosperity consistent with its years, dating its awakening from the discovery of gold. The population of the State is estimated, and is shown by the census of 1853 to be two hundred and sixty-five thousand. At least 150,000 are residing in San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, &c., and employed on steamboats and the waters of the Bay, and not engaged in the production of gold—leaving, at a liberal calculation, not over 100,000 laborers in the mines, who do not average over $8 per diem, which at $2 per day per man for his subsistence, and a like estimate for the odd man and a half not laboring in the mines and who expect to live off the miners' labor, absorbs $5 of his earnings. Deduct from that again his remittances home for the support of his family, and the product is painfully small. Yet on this depend all who are not mining for their "California fortunes," and out of which must be paid the cost of the splendid granite and brick blocks going up or already finished, the owners of which base all their calculations on an interest of 3 per cent. per month in rents. The cost of the labor, improvements, &c., at present going on, will not fall short of $30,000 per day. No great amount to expend in a City like New-York, but something for "a four year older," that has been burned up and "nowhere" *three* times, all of which goes to prove that we are getting ahead of the times. California is a great country, and will perform all she promises, but give her time and don't crowd her too fast. And, *en passant*, I would remark, that if the "wise men of the East" are not dead, (who have hitherto proved that all the fools certainly are not,) they need not flatter themselves that now is the time to make up for previous losses in the California trade. If past experience has not given them *sense* at the expense of their *dollars*, they have only to resume shipments hitherward to acquire wisdom at an extravagant rate of tuition, for the moment they commence that system of overstocking our market again, merchandise will take a dive so deep and far down, that long before it comes to the surface again, the shippers will have discovered that there "is no bottom to a California market;—better attend to their legitimate business at home and let California people" come to them, and purchase the same goods as they want them. Then, every man who becomes a customer may be able to show that he is sound, and able to pay. Eastern people cry out against Californians, and apply some very uncomplimentary epithets to them, all because they did not realize a hundred and fifty per cent. profit on their shipments—for every third man in New-York and Boston has had a little "dab" at the California trade, shipping all sorts of articles, from a steam engine to a toothpick. When they made a profit, it was all right; when they did not, the people here were rascals and the country favorable for an extension of his Satanic majesty's dominions, if he wants more room, and I presume he will, to "store" the heavy additions of those very California shippers who have used such hard words. They call us rascals and swindlers, which is all a matter of fancy with them, and as "Toots" remarks, "of no consequence whatever," to us; but before calling us *fools*, will they please to look in the glass and get a correct idea of whom and what they are talking about.

The steam frigates *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi* are at present lying at anchor in our harbor, and every American is proud of them. The *Susquehanna* has been thoroughly overhauled and looks splendidly. The all-lied fleet recently left our harbor, after having completed their repairs of damages received in their unsuccessful attack on Petropaulovski, the Russian settlement up the coast. They have boasted of the things they almost did, and affect to consider themselves victors, but the community don't, and they are nick-named "Peter-po-louse-boys." A few days since, they (the allied fleet then here) united in a demonstration of joy at the capture of Sebastopol. The ships were dressed off with flags and colors, salutes were fired, and a great noise made generally. The arrival of the last mail with the news that "they hadn't quite" did it, caused much merriment, and, I must add, some rejoicing, for California is decidedly Russian in its feelings; and, in addition to their former nicknames, the Naval gents who figure around town, in French and English uniforms, are known as "Peter-polly-ai-basta-phools"—the latter word being a vile pun on the Spanish *ai*, meaning yes, and *basta* "stop."

It was rumored the Sitka Ice Company's ship, the *Zenobia*, would fire a salute in honor of the non-capture of Sebastopol, and that the English Consul threatened to complain of them for firing guns within the city limits; but the ship fired the salute, and the Company are prepared to pay the fine when called for. Of course, the French and English residents are in a towering passion. The Johnny Bulls are looking very red in the face. We are shivering in our "high-lows."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO.,
No. 106 William-st.
HOSIERY,
And Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail.
At Reduced Prices.

JOUVIN'S GLOVES—WE HAVE RECEIVED BY steamer *Africa*, (made for our sales,) direct from this well-known manufacturer, a large invoice of Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, adapted in color, style and quality to the approaching holidays. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

R. R. R.—No. 14.
WE REQUEST THAT YOU EXAMINE THE TESTIMONY we produce, before you condemn or approve our remedies. [illegible]

RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the result of our first discovery in medical science. [illegible] RADWAY'S REGULATORS [illegible] RADWAY & CO., proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., up-stairs, New-York.

WE THINK THAT ALL LOVERS OF SOUND LITERATURE and admirers of choice books will thank us for calling their attention to the catalogue of a Library now before us. The books it describes will be sold by Messrs. BANGS, BROTHER & CO. [illegible] MORROW, (Tuesday, 19th,) and the three succeeding days, as advertised in our advertising columns. [illegible]

Our readers of either sex will find the [illegible] Park-row, a most attractive place of resort TO-DAY, where this fine collection will be displayed to public view.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL NOTICE—IN consequence of the recent destruction by fire of the rear of the great Fancy Store of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, the entire stock (about $20,000 worth) of rich and valuable Gifts, unique toys, recently collected in Europe by Mr. ROGERS, must be sold under an arrangement with the fire insurance companies. [illegible] Perfumery, Reticules, Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Games for old and young, Toys for the children, will find this a rare opportunity. H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

GALEN ACKNOWLEDGES THAT PURGATION IS the principal reliance as a means of cure. [illegible] BRANDRETH'S PILLS [illegible] No. 241 Broadway, [illegible] Stores in this Union.

AWFUL SACRIFICE OF LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, Bridal Caps and Head Dresses. [illegible] JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

"FAMOUS PERSONS AND PLACES"—SUCH WAS the title of a recent work published by N. P. Willis, but we have to notice that among the celebrities [illegible] of KNOX, the great Hatter, and his stores, No. 128 Fulton-st., and under the Prescott House, in Broadway. [illegible] KNOX [illegible] Go, one and all.

WET AND COLD FEET PREVENTED—THE NORTH AMERICAN GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, No. 203 Broadway, are now prepared to apply their PATENT VULCANIZED GUTTA PERCHA SOLING to Boots and Shoes. [illegible] Orders left as above will be promptly attended to.

THOSE NEW-YEAR URNS—SOME ARE HEAVILY plated, others are made of the finest Britannia metal, and others still of double block tin. The prices are from five to twenty-five dollars. [illegible] LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PRIZE RETICULES—THOSE WHICH ATTRACTED so much attention at the Crystal Palace [illegible] Reticules from $1 apiece upwards. A. & J. SAUNDERS.

BROKEN BANKS—PRESENT VALUE—ALL NEW-York City Banks taken at par. [illegible] EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—A GREAT SACRIFICE OF Rich Silks, Cloak Satins, Silk Velvets, Merinoes, Parametas, Plaids, Ladies' Cloths, Cashmeres, Black Silk, &c., is constantly going on at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 232 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Ladies purchasing for the Holidays should call early.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN CELEBRATED Pianos and Melodeons, to be selected from the largest assortment in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices. Pianos to rent. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. [illegible] cents per bottle.

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS—THOSE WHO WISH to purchase rich and cheap Dry Goods must go and examine the extensive stock of E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway. By referring to his advertisement in another column you will see he is selling goods cheaper than any other establishment in the City.

SINGLE HATS AT WHOLESALE PRICES—MOLESKIN, very fine and beautiful finish, equal to any four dollar hat in the City. Those that desire may save a dollar or more by making a call (when in want of a hat) at the New Hat Company, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Soft hats, and all other fancy styles, equally low.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining, $2 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and F. C. Goffin's impregnable defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LYON'S KATHAIRON—THE INCONTESTED—THE incontestable superiority of this article for restoring and beautifying the human hair, has won for it a celebrity unprecedented in the history of the *Materia Medica*. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. LYON, No. 161 Broadway, up-stairs.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, [illegible] Descriptive price [illegible] catalogues gratis. [illegible] Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

[illegible] Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. [illegible], Philadelphia.

These are Times that Try Men's Soles and Pockets too.—If your soles are worn out, remember that at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st., you can have them renewed with best French calfskin uppers and strong single soles for only $3 50; double sole water-proof Boots, $4 50; best French patent-leather Boots, with spring shanks, from $6 to $8. A perfect fit guaranteed. The swift expense beats the slow shilling.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854.

Donald MacLeod, Esq.—Dear Sir: The undersigned having heard that you are engaged in the preparation of a Lecture, entitled *The World's Debt to Men of Letters*, and persuaded of your ability to do justice to the subject in its bearings upon the employments and relationships of public and private life, do earnestly request its delivery in this City, should your engagements permit:

L. Gaylord Clarke,	J. S. Redfield,	H. J. Brent,
W. C. Bryant,	Albert Pease,	S. Wallace Cone,
Geo. P. Morris,	John Priestly,	Rich'd Grant White,
Henry J. Anderson,	Thomas Ward,	D. Appleton & Co.,
T. S. Arthur,	J. T. Headley,	Charles Scribner,
Chas. T. Elliott,	N. P. Willis,	Thomas McElrath,
Fitz James O'Brien,	Geo. L. Duyckinck,	Fred. S. Cozzens,
C. J. Cannon,	F. S. Shelton,	James C. Derby.
Geo. P. Putnam,	R. H. Stoddard,	

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1854.

Gentlemen: I have received your kind note inviting me to deliver, in this City, my Lecture on *The World's Debt to Men of Letters*, and hasten to thank you for the invitation. I will accede to it with pleasure. Arrangements have been made to deliver the Lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at the Mercantile Library rooms, Astor-place.

With the greatest respect, I remain your obedient servant,
DONALD MACLEOD.

To Lewis Gaylord Clarke, Esq., and others.

Nervous Diseases Controlled and Conquered.—Three-fourths of the physical pain endured by the human race proceeds from the affections of the nerves. The unutterable agony of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, spasms, headache, and a thousand nameless pangs that dart through every portion of the system, and distract the brain, are referable directly to an unnatural condition of the nervous system. The weaker sex are a prey to a variety of agonies that may truly be called infinite, all growing out of the disordered action of the nerves. The nerves are the seat of all pain. Kill the nerve of a "raging tooth," and the pain ceases. Destroy the nerves of a limb, and it is paralyzed. Render all the nerves of the frame insensible, and you produce death. Of what immense importance, therefore, must a preparation be that will impart health, vigor, hardiness, and permanent energy into this complex arrangement of vital agents known as the nervous system. Experience has proved, the faculty admit, the record shows, that Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will produce these almost miraculous effects. If all could witness the changes it brings about in the condition of those who are "ready to perish," how it has shorn melancholy, begets strength, continues pain, builds up and fortifies the constitution, and prolongs life.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

The Eye.—A Popular Lecture on *The Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Eye, and Use and Abuse of Spectacles*, illustrated with diagrams, models, and artificial eyes, by E. S. FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Spectacle Maker to the Eye Infirmary, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1854, at No. 63 Bowery, (entrance through the store,) at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats for ladies. Franks' New Patent Double Refracting Spectacles, for seeing both near and distant objects accurately through the same glasses. This great invention is manufactured by the Patentee only, and now offered at moderate prices. Also, Spectacles of every approved make, scientifically adjusted to the eye, by Mr. FRANKS himself, at No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and at No. 63 Bowery, New-York.

Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, will (by invitation of the Mercantile Library Association,) deliver an Address at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Physical Geography of the Country Beyond the Mississippi; its Adaptation to Settlement and Railroad Connection with the Pacific Ocean.* Tickets to all parts of the house 25 cents. No extra charge whatever, and no seats reserved. The Fifth Lecture of the Scientific Course will be deferred until THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

DOUGLASS LEFFINGWELL, } Lecture
FRANK W. BALLARD, } Committee.
JOHN CEERAR, }

Balm of Thousand Flowers.

Have you tried the Balm of Thousand Flowers?
'Tis a glorious gift to the world of ours;
It clears the skin like a blush shone through
Like a rosy gleam on the morning dew;
It [illegible] Freckles and Pimples and Tan,
It beautifies Woman, gives comfort to Man;
Renders shaving a luxury, [illegible]
All blemishes it clears like dark clouds from the moon,
And would you the far-famed manufacturer know
Why, Boston you visit only—FETRIDGE & Co.

Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; and by all Druggists. Price 50 cents.

Important Masonic Notice.—The Grand Lodge of Instruction under the jurisdiction of the Willard Grand Lodge, located on the corner of Crosby and Broome-sts., having by the new constitution recently adopted, recognized and sanctioned the mode of work as established by the Lewistown Convention in 1826, fully illustrated in Allyn's Ritual, Bernard's Light on Masonry, Fellows' Ancient Mysteries and other expositions of the Craft, (as claimed.) The members of the different bodies hailing from under that jurisdiction, are hereby notified that they can obtain a complete ritual of this mode of work by applying to A. M. LIVINGSTON, [illegible] store, corner of Grand and Chrystie-sts., New-York.

Uniontown Industrial Home Association, No. 2.—The delinquent members are hereby notified that the Secretary has been duly authorized to collect all arrearages and will also receive payments at his residence, No. 88 Ludlow-st., on EVERY EVENING, except Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 10 o'clock P. M. It will be necessary for each and every member to pay the sum of $10 per quarter acre, which sum must be paid by the 23d of the present month, and all lots unpaid for will be sold at public auction on the evening of the above date at No. 183 Bowery.

N. B.—The regular meetings of the Association are held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 183 Bowery. By order of the Association.

J. ANDREW HANSCHUCH, Secretary.

New-York Fire Department.—NOTICE.—An Election will take place on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of WM. H. ACKERMAN, Engineer of the Harlem District, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. The returns will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M., on the evening of the 18th.

Inspectors, { FRANCIS BAZZONI, WRIGHT SEAMAN, THOMAS LEARY.

P. S.—Blank returns can be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, and Commissioner of Deeds will be in attendance on the evening of the 18th for the accommodation of the officers of the Department.

Festival.—The Sixth Universalist Society will hold a Festival on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at Crosby-st. Hall, corner of 6th-av. and 24th-st. Good music, singing, speaking, &c., may be expected, and no exertion will be spared to afford a pleasant entertainment. Tickets 25 cents each, may be had at the door on the evening of the Festival. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Shelton's Band is engaged for the occasion.

[illegible] Anniversary of Mount Vernon Section No. [illegible] Cadets of Temperance will be celebrated THIS EVENING at the Mechanics' Building, Bleecker-st., corner of Mercer. Addresses will be delivered by Col. E. L. Snow, Mr. [illegible] Miles, and [illegible]. Singing by Messrs. Brower, Austin, and Scott. Dialogues and recitations by the members. The Virginia Serenaders are also expected to be present. Tickets, 12½ cents, to be had at the door. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Shaksperean Readings.—(By desire) by Prof. Howe, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 20, at the Lecture Room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place, consisting of selections from "Henry VIIIth," "As You Like It," "Julius Cæsar," "Merchant of Venice," "Richard IIId," and "Much Ado About Nothing." Tickets, 50 cents, to be obtained at the bookstore of Messrs. CROWEN & LOCKWOOD, and at the door. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 3.—Rev. Thomas Starr King—*Constantine the Great and his times.*
Jan. 10.—Rev. Thomas Starr King—*Substance and Show.*
Jan. 23.—James T. Brady, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Notice to the Taxpayers of the City of New-York.—Messrs. R. G. & IRA BUCKMAN'S plans for the New City Hall will be on exhibition at the rotunda of the City Hall during THIS DAY. Citizens come and judge for yourselves, between their plan and the one that is likely to be adopted. Messrs. R. G. & IRA BUCKMAN challenge the scientific world on the plan of ventilation they have adopted.

R. G. & IRA BUCKMAN, Architects and Builders.

Address of Hon. Thomas H. Benton before the Mercantile Library Association, at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at Clinton Hall, No. 3 Nassau-st. and at the Bookstores of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., D. APPLETON & CO., EVANS & DICKERSON, and A. D. F. RANDOLPH. In order to prevent delay and confusion at the door, the public are requested to procure tickets as above.

New-York Horticultural Society.—The Annual Election for Officers of this Society will be held at the Rooms, No. 600 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Polls open from 6 to 8 P. M.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Peter B. Mead, Rec. Secretary.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., will read an Essay entitled "New-York Viewed in a Christian Stand-Point." Young men generally are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN A. CORNETT, Recording Secretary.

Western Farm League.—A regular meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1854, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. Members and others are particularly solicited to be present, as a communication [illegible] from the Locating Committee.

THOS. W. FIELD, President.

Lecture for the Benefit of Miss Bow's [illegible] of Ragged School.—In her Academy, No. [illegible] opposite the Crystal Palace, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock, by CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Esq. Subject—*The tangible proofs of Spiritual existence.* The public are [illegible] invited. Seats free.

Mr. Lowell Mason will commence a series of twelve lessons in elementary vocal music at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.

[illegible] are hereby invited to be in attendance THIS (Monday) EVENING at their Lodge Room, [illegible] Hall, corner of [illegible] on business of importance; [illegible]

A. BROOKFIELD, Secretary.

Ladies' Fair.—The Ladies of the Free Church of the Epiphany will hold a Fair for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, No. 132 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance of all friendly to the object is respectfully invited.

Fourth Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle—On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, by WM. WELLS BROWN, a fugitive slave. Subject—*Our National Character, and how it is viewed from a Distance.* Admission 25 cents.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN E. CURTIS,
LATE WITH D. HARLEY,

Begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has bought out the entire Stock of the late F. E. Cramp, No. 83 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway, consisting a rich and fashionable assortment of

JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, FANCY ARTICLES, MANTEL CLOCKS, &c., &c.,

All of which he now offers at greatly reduced prices. Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, Knives and Spoons in cases, Gold Lockets, Pencils, &c., &c., suitable for presents.

A large collection of

OLD AND RARE GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS.

N. B.—Watches, Jewelry and Silverware repaired with dispatch. Clocks kept in order by the year.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The subscribers invite attention to their splendid assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for presents. Also, a large variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

DRESSING CASES,

Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Odor Boxes, Cigar Cases, Work Tables, Bronze Inkstands, Vases, Figures, Fans, Opera Glasses, Bags, Purses, Card Cases, Jet Ornaments, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, &c., &c. Also, an extensive stock of

JEWELRY

of all the latest styles.

OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 523 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The subscriber invites the attention of buyers to his extensive assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of

URNS, TEA KETTLES, TEA SETS,
CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS, &c.
Also, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY.
PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS.
FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY in great variety.

HIRAM YOUNG, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his splendid and new stock of

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,

at the lowest prices.

PHILIP UMBACH, (Successor to David Rait,)
No. 281 Broadway, corner of White-st., up stairs.

PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, &c., advertised by the subscribers last week having met with such a ready sale, they will open another lot on Monday, Dec. 18.

Consisting of

SEVERAL CASES OF MOUSLIN DE LAINES,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES,
made up in dress lengths.
FRENCH MERINOS AND WOOL PLAIDS,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS,
PARIS MADE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, &c., &c.
Also, another case of
RICH SILK ROBES,

with 2, 4 and 5 flounces each, and many other novelties received by the last steamer. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

HOLIDAY LIST OF BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR CATALOGUE OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS
ADAPTED FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, &c.

It will be sent to any address on a post-paid application. An early selection of Christmas presents will insure a good choice. Never before have such desirable books for Christmas presents been published.

FIRST AND ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR CHAIRS
AWARDED TO
M. W. KING & SON,
PATENT CHAIR MAKERS,
Nos. 468 and 470 Broadway.

Pivot Revolving Chairs, Recumbent Revolving Chairs, Self-Acting Extension Recumbent Chairs, Dentists' Chairs, Improved Invalid Wheel Chairs, Bench Reading and Writing Desks, and every variety of Mechanical Chairs, for comfort and convenience. Also, by permission, manufacturers of Major Searle's (U. S. A.) Traveling Invalid Chair.

M. W. KING.
W. H. HALLICK, New-York.

NOTICE.—NOTICIA.—ANZEIGE.—NOTIZ.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

Dress Goods and Novel, Curious and Useful Articles for Holiday Presents.

Die schönsten, seltensten, brauchbarsten Seidenstoffe, zu Weihnachtsgeschenken am passendsten.

Soirées pour Robes, Nouveautés, Articles des Curiosités et Utiles pour Etrennes.

Mercaderias para vestidos galantes, y objectos nuevos de curiosidad y utilidad para presentes en las dias santos.

THAT ELEGANT PIECE OF FURNITURE WHICH OBTAINED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

Was not sold, as stated in the papers, but is now on exhibition at BROOKS' Warerooms, corner of Fulton and Sands-sts., Brooklyn, where may be found an assortment of elegant furniture suitable for holiday presents, and at low prices.

N. B.—Lace, silk and brocatelle curtains made to order at short notice.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DRESS GOODS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

Have an immense assortment of Silks at 4s. 6d., 5s. and 6s.; also, very superior makes of black Silks, Merinos, De Laines, Plaids, Prints, Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Shawls, Scarfs, &c., much below the usual prices—as they wish to clear off this season's stock. LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 60 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS IN SPLENDID BINDINGS, embracing Ancient and Modern Authors.
ANNUALS, ALBUMS, JUVENILE BOOKS,
FANCY ARTICLES.

Writing Desks, Portfolios, Amusing Games, Gold Pencils and Gold Pens, Backgammon Boards, &c., &c.

T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

1855.—CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, AT RAYNOR'S BOOKSTORE, No. 76 Bowery.—The subscriber begs leave to announce to his customers and friends that he has on hand, as usual, a large and choice stock of fine gift books and other articles, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's presents, comprising all the Annuals published for 1855.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, all sizes, some in beautiful velvet binding.
Religious and Standard Works, by popular authors.
Elegantly Illustrated Books, both Prose and Poetry, some in beautiful antique binding.
Books for children, a very extensive assortment.
Fancy articles in great variety.
Games, puzzles, dissected maps, &c., &c., all for sale at the very lowest prices.

SAMUEL RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery.

HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	12 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	3 to 25

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FIRE, FIRE.—Owing to the destruction by fire of the rear of the Fancy Store of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, his splendid stock of Holiday Presents, consisting of Ladies' Work-Boxes, choice gifts, Jet Bracelets, Dress Cases, Games for old and young, Toys, &c., &c., will be sold without regard to cost.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Fancy boxes, sacs, cornets, rebeaux, bonbonnières, &c., filled with choice confectionery. The subscribers having purchased in Paris for cash a large assortment of the above articles, now offer them for sale at very low prices.

THOMPSON & SON., No. 289 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—S. CHAMBERS, No. 307 Broadway, near Reade, has opened for the Holidays a new and extensive assortment of ladies' caps, head-dresses, infants', childrens' and ladies' wardrobes, and robes de chambre in great variety and style. All sold at prices to suit the times.

FINE CANDIES.—Wholesale and retail, for the holidays. Sugar toys of all kinds, fine mottoes, cracking kisses, almonds, plums, Vanilla cream, &c. Fine French boxes, with a large variety of sweet things, suitable for the holidays, by STEWART & BUSSING, No. 266 Pearl-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Gold pens and gold and silver pencil cases, of entire new and beautiful design, at our stores, No. 277 Broadway and No. 12 Maiden-lane.

A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
GROCERS,
No. 486 Fourth-avenue,
AGENTS FOR
LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACTS.—Unequaled in strength and purity of perfume. RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from English flowers; RIMMEL'S ROSE LEAF POWDER, most deliciously perfumed. The above articles are all the rage among the élite on the Continent of Europe, and are becoming highly popular in the United States. At retail by all Chemists and Perfumers, and wholesale by W. J. DAVIS, No. 186 Chambers-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Great bargains in Youth's and Children's Clothing at the old stand of H. C. OLSON, No. 74 Bowery—who is selling off his whole stock below cost in order to make improvements in the store.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SERIES FOR 1855
THE HOME JOURNAL:
MORRIS & WILLIS, EDITORS.

The first number of the new series will be issued on the first of January next. New subscribers can be supplied from that date; but immediate application will be necessary for such as desire to begin with the beginning. A home is hardly complete, we think we may safely venture to say, without the HOME JOURNAL, which, besides being a chronicle of the times, abounds in intelligence designed to cultivate an American Home. Its editors (Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis) devote their entire time, skill and experience to the task of giving each week everything worth knowing. They particularly keep an eye on all the whims and novelties of the day. The utmost pains are taken to present the facts and outlines of all news. In the literary department, we aim at sketches and readable criticism, and in our condensations of the productions of the vast newspaper world of Europe, we endeavor to avoid the tiresome and the local, and to transfer to our columns the pick of English information and brilliancy, while we endeavor to select with a true sense of pure morals, true wit, and genuine humor. In addition to the above, Mr. Willis will give the gossip of the day in a series of ARTICLES IN DIALOGUE, to be called "CHATS IN TOWN." These he will alternate with "LETTERS FROM THE COUNTRY." The graphic and highly-finished sketches, by "The Lady of Shalott," "Timothy Quaint," and others, will be continued. We have also new correspondents in London and Paris, who will send us much that could never reach us through foreign journals.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5; or for one copy for three years, $5—always in advance. Subscribe without delay. Address MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

EVENING HOURS WITH MY CHILDREN; OR, CONVERSATIONS ON THE GOSPEL STORY.

An Elegant Quarto Volume, with twelve superb illustrations. $1 50; colored plates, $1 75.

CONTENTS:
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Jesus Blessing Little Children;
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From the New-York Observer.
"The Carters have brought out a splendid quarto, entitled 'Evenings with my Children'—a capital and a beautiful thing for the young people."

From the Christian Intelligencer.
"An elegant volume, and one of the most valuable to be found as a present to the children at the approaching holidays."

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"A very handsome presentation volume for juveniles, in quarto form, large type, tasteful binding, and numerous colored engravings. It will make young eyes glisten. The letter press, consisting of interesting conversations on prominent events in the Gospel history, is certainly not the least valuable part of the book, and is well calculated to engage the attention of the young and instruct them in Divine things. Very superior is the whole book to many of the illustrated volumes published for their use, which can only fill their minds with foolish images, and pervert their taste."

This is the most beautiful book for young people issued this season. Just published by

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.
JEANIE MORRISON. 16mo. 75 cents; gilt, $1 25.
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THE WOODCUTTERS OF LEBANNON, &c. 30 cents.
CHARLES ROUSELL; or, INDUSTRY AND HONESTY. 40 cents.
MABEL GRANT—A Highland Story. 50 cents.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

The following Juveniles, elegantly illustrated, published by George Routledge & Co., No. 18 Beekman-st., are admirably adapted for Christmas and New Year's presents.

SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES OF ANIMAL LIFE. By Rev. J. G. Wood. Illustrated by Harrison Wier. Fcp. cloth gilt. $1 25.

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The same may be had, cloth plain, at 75c.

For sale by G. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st., and all booksellers. E. BALDWIN, Agent.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.
HAVE NOW READY,
THE LANDS OF THE SARACEN;
OR, PICTURES OF PALESTINE, ASIA MINOR, SICILY AND SPAIN.

With Tinted Frontispiece and Title, and a Map. Uniform with "Central Africa." Price $1 25.

Agents and Booksellers supplied on liberal terms.

From the Boston Transcript.
If we are not very much mistaken, the last volume of travels from the pen of Bayard Taylor, just published by G. P. Putnam & Co., of New-York, will prove the most popular book he has published. Our opinion is based on the variety of the contents, and the very agreeable manner of their presentation. The pleasant directness of Taylor's style, his faithful detail and occasional anecdotes, are here employed over several countries, and none of them are treated elaborately; before we have lost the zest of novelty in regard to one, we are transported to another. The narrative is so fresh, varied and graphic, that not a chapter will be found dull or tedious. The work is very neatly printed and illustrated.

G. P. P. & Co. also publish the following Books of Travel by the same writer, viz.:

I.
ADVENTURES IN CENTRAL AFRICA. 12th Thousand. 1 vol. Illustrated. $1 25.

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BY THE AUTHOR OF THE FLOWER OF THE FAMILY.
ONLY A DANDELION,
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By the author of the "Flower of the Family," and "Little Susy's Six Birth-Days," &c.

1 vol., 16mo., 300 pp. 75c.; Cloth, gilt, $1.

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A collection of beautiful stories; very sprightly, and full of those minute touches of description and feeling, that seize the young mind. They are models of the fireside style, such as none but a mother could write. We commend the book as one that will bring joy to any household.

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First among the new Juveniles, we place "Only a Dandelion," because of its relation to the "Flower of the Family," and "Little Susy," books whose charm has lasted through all this long year. It is a collection of short pieces, of which the first gives a name to the whole. They are fresh and original.

From the Christian Intelligencer.
As the season is approaching for presents to the young, we may aid some purchasers by mentioning "Only a Dandelion," as a book, at the same time, both attractive and profitable to youthful readers. The moral is not tagged on forcibly to every page, but each little sketch imperceptibly insinuates its own lesson. Published by

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Miss Wetherell has an uncommonly happy talent for such things, and we hope she will be encouraged to give us the whole of "Ellen Montgomery's Book-Shelf."

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There is no doubt that these books will become great and deserved favorites.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO. invite attention to their superior assortment of new and attractive JUVENILES, lately published by Crosby, Nichols & Co.; W. P. Hazard, &c., &c. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

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CARD TO BOOKSELLERS.
The Two Editions of
RUTH HALL,

(Fanny Fern's new book,) prepared previous to the day of publication, (Dec. 14,) are already exhausted, and though we are turning out the third edition at the rate of fifteen hundred copies per day, we find it impossible to keep pace with the demand, being already some thousands behind our orders. Arrangements are made to manufacture still more rapidly, and in the meanwhile orders will be filled as speedily as possible, in the order in which they are received. This explanation is made in order to account to our friends who have favored us with orders, for a little unavoidable delay in filling them. MASON BROTHERS.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1854.

SIGNOR MARIO.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE MARIO SCHOTTISCHE,
Composed for and dedicated to Signor Mario,
BY JULLIEN.

Embellished with a superb crayon likeness of the great tenor. (This is the only portrait of Signor Mario in the country.) Also, THE BORGIA VALSE.

With splendid portrait of Madame Grisi. Composed for and dedicated to the great prima donna,

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THE LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY,
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12mo., 450 pp. Illustrated. Price $1 25.

This life of one who has raised himself from nothing to the position of the most influential editor in the country, is probably the most interesting biography ever published in America. It contains notices of many other City Editors. It differs from some biographies of the day, in that it is all true. For sale by Booksellers generally. Published by

MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the New-York Mirror.
Here is a remarkable book—a book to create a profound sensation.

NOW READY.
RUTH HALL.
BY FANNY FERN.

Price $1 25. For sale by booksellers and periodical dealers generally.

The following are brief extracts from notices by the press of advance copies, and afford some indications of the quality of this book:

From the Philadelphia North American.
It is such a story that no one could produce who had not genius of a high order. * * * It requires no gift of prophecy to predict that it will produce a sensation. It is a work distinct with genius; it deals in no abstractions, but with the living realities of the present time, and of this, our own land.

From the New-York Mirror.
Here is a remarkable book—a book to create a profound sensation. We have read it through—the volume of 400 pages, in six consecutive hours. * * * The story is told with extraordinary power and interest. There are passages in Ruth Hall equal in tragic description to anything in the works of Dickens. It is a book that will make a sobbing among mothers and widows, and cause a general sighing over the sins of the rich and sufferings of the poor.

From the Philadelphia Mercury.
Never did a tale abound in so many beautiful images, and so skillfully drawn pictures of the heart. * * * Destined to be one of the most popular works ever issued from the American press.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.
It will be read with avidity and extend the author's merited popularity.

From the New-York Courier.
If any doubts have existed in the minds of Fanny Fern's readers as to her being a woman of genius, Ruth Hall will dispel them. * * * No one will fail to read the book through, who reads the first chapter.

From Pennsylvania Inquirer.
It is beautifully written, and possesses absorbing interest.

From the Utica Daily Observer.
A hasty glance over it did not suffice—we have perused it leisurely, as we seldom do ordinary books handed us for notice. * * * Fanny Fern's novel is a complete success, and will be more widely read than either volume of her sketches.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.
The admirers of Fanny Fern, and their name is legion, will find in this book ample amends for the silence she has maintained during the last few months. It is, indeed, the most brilliant performance she has yet achieved.

From the Syracuse Chronicle.
It is a book that will make a sensation.

From the Buffalo Daily Republican.
Ruth Hall is a great advance upon anything Fanny Fern has heretofore written.

From the Baltimore Patriot.
As every body will read Ruth Hall, we will not say more than that we read it through last night—every page of it, and feel well repaid for the time.

From the New-York Sunday Times.
We do not hesitate to say that it is destined to create a sensation.

From the New-York Atlas.
Fanny Fern seems in reality to have eclipsed her previous fame, great as that was. * * * It will be sought for and read all over the land—in the mansions of the rich, and the quiet country house of the farmer. It will become a sort of household God, and many will be the sympathizing and gentle heart that will beat in unison with that of the heroine.

Published by MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

"It will survive the Century that produced it."
A GRAND NOTICE FROM A GOOD JUDGE.
The Editor of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* thus speaks of
THE NEWSBOY:

"It is not an easy matter to give a just idea of the character of this book; neither is it easy to pronounce an opinion upon its merits. Still we are ready to say that it is a work that many thousands will read, and one that will survive the Century that produced it. It is unquestionably a work of great power, which absorbs the attention while reading, instructs by its suggestive affinities, while its pictures linger in the mind, prompting to good actions, to kindlier judgments and less worldly pursuits.

"Should we follow the promptings of our own minds, we should continue this notice to many times its length, giving a resume of the book, our feelings while reading, and its literary character, &c.; and then, perhaps, be dissatisfied that, in addition to this, we had not read the entire work aloud to ten thousand readers. We will, therefore, but state our high appreciation of the volume, which, we think, must have come from some practiced pen, conversant with City life; but we are unable to attribute it, with any probability of correctness, to any one in particular. It contains passages having a familiar resonance, which reminds one of Melville, although it cannot be his—of the author of 'The Attorney,' which is possible—of Cornelius Mathews, and we are assured it is not his. At any rate, it would disgrace no living writer. * * * * * However, if they be not all 'Bobs,' we shall look upon the poor bewildered urchins henceforward with more consideration and sympathy, and we think others will do the same. In our opinion, this work will do more for their real benefit than all the Societies as they now exist, for it will bring both money and workers into these Societies, and their efficiency will be more than doubled, and the numberless half-fed, poorly-housed and parentless boys, hangers-on of the printing-offices, will have reason to bless the author of 'The Newsboy.'"

NINTH EDITION JUST READY.
Price $1 25.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

A Book to create a Profound Sensation.
RUTH HALL.
BY FANNY FERN.
Price $1 25.

From the Baltimore Patriot.
We read it through last night—every page of it.

Fanny Fern's new book is making a sensation. This is very evident. Read the following extract from a letter from a gentleman (himself an author) who read it, telling how he read it:

I had been traveling two successive nights when I received the book, (Ruth Hall,) having had no sleep but such as I could catch in the cars. I reached this place, and was preparing to make up my loss by a long night's rest, but woe was me! Just before I was ready to jump into bed, I thought I would take a peep at the book to see how it "started off." Soon I found myself laughing, then crying, then I felt a sensation of cold, and discovered that I was but half dressed; and, with pocket handkerchief in hand, I went to bed, but not to sleep. Lighting again my candle, I recommenced and read—read until the candle flickered, went out. Up I got, and fumbled around for clothes. Groping about for them, I suddenly saw numerous stars, for my head had come in contact with a sharp-pointed bedpost. With one hand to my head and the other outstretched to ward off bedposts, I pursued my search and was successful. Then wending my way through the dark avenues of a country tavern, succeeded at last in finding down stairs, obtained another candle and resumed reading. The town clock seemed to strike every fifteen minutes, until in the morning I found myself at the end of the book, and minus three successive nights' sleep. There, that's my opinion of "Ruth Hall!"

This is not an isolated case; many an Editor makes a remark similar to that of the New-York *Mirror*, "We have read it through—the volume of 400 pages—in six consecutive hours."

For sale by Booksellers generally. Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

BARNUM'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM,
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

With Portrait and numerous Illustrations. 12mo., cloth $1 25.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 16,

THE HISTORY AND POETRY OF FINGER RINGS. By CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq. With numerous illustrations.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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One of the most beautiful specimens of youthful humanity on pasteboard that has ever appeared in this great Republic. We hope her acquaintance will be extensively cultivated, and that she will be favored with invitations to reside in any number of families; for besides being a very agreeable companion in the nursery and at the centre table, she will be sure to explain to her young friends the difference between neatness and gaudiness, and give them specimens of gracefulness and good taste.

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"WILL IS DESTINY."

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The proof sheets of the above work have been read by one of our best literary critics, who describes it as "superior to anything of the kind he ever read." The work is embellished with a beautiful Portrait and Autograph of the Author. Price $1, elegantly bound in cloth. For sale by

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Is the most perfect specimen of a Magazine ever published. Only 25 cents, sent by mail, will procure it, and it is richly worth one dollar. It would be a pretty CHRISTMAS PRESENT to send to a lady. All that art can devise and money procure has been lavished upon this number, and yet it is only the leader of many more like it, to follow in due succession monthly through the year. It contains ONE HUNDRED PAGES of reading matter by the best authors—33 ENGRAVINGS—60 CONTRIBUTORS—and 9 FULL PAGE PLATES—BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES—FASHIONS COLORED—and a BIJOU OF A COLORED LITHOGRAPH FOR THE LADIES. THE ACTING CHARADES, WITH ENGRAVINGS, are alone worth the price of the Number.

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takes great pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public generally, that he has prepared a very choice assortment of Furs, made in his well known style, from Sables, Martens, Russian and Hudson Bay Minks, Royal Ermines—in fact every kind that is durable and desirable—such as he can warrant, for he will sell no other.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—The following acceptances were lost by or stolen from one of our clerks in Wall-st. this afternoon, viz.: three drafts numbered respectively 2,250, 2,250 and 2,251, dated New-Orleans, Nov. 11, 1854, drawn by Juan Y. De Egaña, on and accepted by F. Hermann's Nephews & Co., payable 60 days after sight to Sam'l C. Bell, Cashier, and accepted Nov. 18, 1854, for $10,000 each. Their payment has been stopped. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating them. The above reward will be paid upon their delivery to us.—New-York, Dec. 16, 1854.

M. MORGAN & SON, No. 54 Wall-st.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 391, dated New-York, Aug. 23, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed.)

DANIEL B. FEARING, 5th-av., corner 16th-st.

REWARD.—On the night of the 29th ult., the store of the subscribers was broken into and robbed of a large amount of silks, satins, velvets, blonde laces, &c. A reward of 20 per cent. will be paid on a fair valuation for all goods returned. Also, $100 for arrest and conviction of thief or thieves.

GEO. SLOANE & CO., No. 280 Hudson-st., N. Y.

SPECTACLES LOST.—On Wednesday last, in one of the Knickerbocker stages, between Broadway and 9th-av., one pair gold spectacles, oval eyes, sides without joints. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at FAULKNER'S jewelry store, corner Broadway and Grand-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST.—A diamond cluster pin, set in blue enamel, while returning from the Academy of Music up 4th-av. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the office of S. G. S., No. 73 Beaver-st., up stairs.

$2 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday last, a package of law and other papers, of no value except to the owner, who will pay the above reward for them.

P. REYNOLDS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—Improved or unimproved, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address REAL ESTATE, *Times* office, stating location and price, which must suit the times, with full particulars.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
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One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
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Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

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MDE. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and Fine Laces, Morning Caps, Skirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 100 [illegible]-st., near Broadway.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

In consequence of the lateness of the season, and in order to close our present

IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

we are now prepared to offer to our customers greater inducements than any ever before presented.

THE CLOSING SALES OF THE SEASON

will commence MONDAY, December 18, and be continued until the end of the month, it being our intention to dispose of the entire stock in both stores,

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

These goods having been purchased with all the advantages of "HARD TIMES" PRICES

will be sold at a very small advance on the cost, and purchasers are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to secure BARGAINS.

Our stock consists in part of

RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS.
VERY RICH DRESS SILKS, FIGURED AND PLAIN, Paris styles.
ELEGANT WHITE, PINK AND BLUE BROCADES AND SATINS, for evening dresses.
FRENCH MERINOS AND CASSIMERES, every color and quality.
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BRILLIANT CASHMERE AND SCOTCH WOOLEN PLAIDS.
ENGLISH MERINOS, PRINTED DE LAINES AND CASHMERES, in immense variety.
ENGLISH, WELSH AND PRINTED FLANNELS.
ALSO,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, of the most approved designs.
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, AND SILK VELVETS, every width and quality for Cloaks.
LYONS AND VIENNA BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, a very large assortment of the latest mode.
OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF SHAWLS in great variety of styles and prices. LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And now Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Great Bargains will be offered during the Holidays, at JUST & CLAPP'S Annual Sale of Silks, Shawls, DeLaines, French Merinoes, Paramattas, and Silk and Wool Plaids; in fact the entire balance of our very large and fashionable stock of Dry Goods, will be offered at great bargains to enable us to sell all off before the new year. Among which may be found several thousand yards of fashionable De Laines, reduced to 1s.; 300 pieces double width Paramattas, to be sold at 1s.—cheap at 2s.; 700 pieces finest qualities Paramattas, 1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d.—very low; a full assortment of French Merinoes at a like reduction. 20 cases Merrimack style fast colored prints, only 6d.; several thousand yards silk-striped Calicoes, reduced to 1s.; 3 cases black and white Prints, to be sold at 6d. per yard.

SILKS, SILKS.

Our stock of Silks, among the largest in the City, will be offered at a great loss from importing cost. Several thousand yards English Chameleon Silks, only 2s. 6d.; worth 5s. 6d. Also, high colored Plaids, Stripes, and the handsomest Brocades to be found in this market at like sacrifice.

Shawls and Cloaks we are offering at prices never before known for the same quality of goods. Also, Linens, Blankets, Quilts, Damasks and Towels of every quality, and every description of Domestic Goods from auction, will be offered, consisting of Sleeves, Chemisettes, Collars, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, and many other goods suitable for Presents, will be offered, to which we politely solicit an early call. One price only. JUST & CLAPP,

No. 71 and 73 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, MERINOS,
And all kinds of
DRESS GOODS.
LYONS & JONES, No. 277 Hudson-st.,
(Between Canal and Spring-sts.)
N. B.—Embroideries, &c. Good Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d.

SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, VELVETS, PARAMATTAS, AND DELAINES, at DE BEVOISE & RAWSON'S, No. 43 Catharine-st., corner Madison. Having marked down our entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods to such prices as shall insure a quick and speedy sale, we invite those wishing to buy to call and examine our stock and prices before making their purchases. A few of the prices will give you some idea of our earnestness in disposing of our stock.

Plaid Dress Silks, such as have been selling at 4s. 6d. and 5s., for 3s. 6d.

Lyons Mantilla Velvet, all silk, 3-4 wide, $2 50.
Lyons Mantilla Velvet, all silk, 4-4 wide, $3 50.
Square Broche Shawls, all wool, from $4 to the best quality.
Long Broche Shawls, all wool, from $10 to $60.
Lupin's French Merino, that cost $1 00 to import, for 6s. per yard.
Rich Persian Delaines, that sold for 2s. 6d. and 3s., for 1s. 6d.

And our entire stock will be offered at correspondingly low prices. Also, rich Lace Curtains, Draperies, Linen Damask, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Toweling, Alpacas, Wool Plaids, &c. DE BEVOISE & RAWSON,

No. 43 Catharine-st., corner Madison.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

On Monday the 18th of December,
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer for sale the balance of their immense stock of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
at greatly reduced prices.

Their stock comprises the most fashionable and popular styles of the day, all of which have been manufactured and imported expressly for their City trade.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.
JUST RECEIVED,

50 dozen superfine white ostrich tips.
25 dozen superfine black ostrich tips.
100 dozen superfine colored ostrich tips.
20 dozen superfine mixed ostrich tips.
100 dozen superfine feather trimmings,

of black, white, assorted and mixed colors, which, together with a full stock of beaver, felt and plush bonnets, will be sold low for cash. HOMES & KETCHUM,

Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS.

Worsted Plaids, only 12½ cents per yard.
Pillow Case Union Linen, five quarters, only 18 cents.
Corded Silks, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
Broche Long Shawls, $12, 15 and $18.
JUST HALF VALUE.
Ladies' Cloths, Velvets, Damaged Blankets, &c.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 103 Canal-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

Never were times so hard, money so scarce, Cloaks so cheap. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st., is determined to clear out his stock, and is now offering Rich Brown Moire Antique Cloaks, Trimmed Velvet, new styles, from $20 to $25; Black do., $20 to $25; and Lyons Velvet Cloaks, all pure silk, from $25 to $40, richly trimmed. Ladies wishing to purchase a really handsome Cloak, cheap, would do well to call and inspect his stock.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF CHEAP SILKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

DRY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The subscriber will offer THIS MORNING:

400 Plaid and Striped Silk Robes at $6 each.
200 Plaid and Striped Silk Robes at $7 50 each.
Rich Brocade, Plaid and Plain, equally cheap.
200 Dresses, fine French Merinoes, $5 each.
200 Dresses, Paramatta, $1 25 each.
3 cases French Wool Plaid at 2s. per yard.
1 case rich Plaid Poplins at 3s. per yard.
300 Rob Roy Long Shawls of the largest size at $4, worth $8.
600 Broche Long and Square Shawls, very low.
Ribbons at half their value.

The above goods have all been purchased at the late sales for cash, and are the best and cheapest goods ever offered in this market. E. H. LEADBEATER,

No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO., No. 753 Broadway, have received, per steamer Union, several cases of new Silks, black and colored moire antique, a full assortment of rich flounced robes; also, striped and plaid velour, French poplin, &c., &c., &c. J. G. & Co. having been unfortunate at their late opening, in having had their store robbed of a large quantity of silks, their European buyers have since sent them a very extensive assortment of the richest and most desirable dress goods to be found in the French market, all of which, though the very latest Parisian styles, will be offered at unprecedented low prices. The cases will be opened this morning.

RICHMOND'S, No. 309 Broadway.—Being our annual custom at this season, we reduce the whole of our rich stock of embroideries and lace goods to manufacturers' prices. Doing largely in this business, ladies will find the shapes, styles, quality and variety worthy of their patronage. Mrs. RICHMOND would also state that her styles of caps, head-dresses, mourning and made up goods for crossed in taste this season all her former exertions. Another case of embroidered colored border handkerchiefs, by each steamer—price from 10s. to $5.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—$50,000 to $100,000 worth of unsalable goods wanted, such as low-priced domestics, Summer clothing, hardware, Yankee notions, &c. Parties having such goods, and wishing to sell or consign the same to men of some means, with energy, ability, and integrity, address EDWIN AUGUSTUS, City Post-office, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The entire stock of laces, embroideries, hosiery, kid gloves, &c., amounting to $25,000, at MADDEN & STEWART'S, No. 379 Broadway, must be sold by 1st January, without reference to cost, in consequence of an alteration in their business at that time. Ladies will find this a grand opportunity to purchase for the holidays.

CALIFORNIA OR AUSTRALIA.—Gentlemen preparing for sea voyages will find a large variety of under garments, shirts, drawers, hosiery, &c., at No. 61 Nassau-st., New-York. Prices low. Always on hand a full assortment of superior furnishing goods. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

WET CLOTHS.—Leather cloth, broadcloths, cassimeres, blankets, linens, table cloths, damasks, quilts, shirts, ginghams, merinoes, black silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 49 and 51 Catharine-st.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS [illegible] SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE.—Once adopted, its permanent use is always invariably secured, and a thousand testimonials to its convenience and usefulness might be easily obtained from commerce. All who desire to economise their time and labor, should immediately call and purchase. Prices for Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Bill Size, 200 leaves, $1; prices for Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Bill Size, 300 leaves, $1 25.

E. T. YOUNG, No. 140 Fulton-st., [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 77, 30, 23, 24, 33, 35, 36, 27, 38, 39.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. [illegible], 1116 to 1119, 1121 to 1126.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 129, [illegible] of Part II. Demurrer.—Nos. 1, 11, 4, 22, 23, 25, 27. Part II.—Nos. 1, 4, 3, 10, 14 to 21, 24, 32, 34, 36, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 62, 63.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1083, [illegible], 1184, 1185, 1314, 19, 1316, 1349, 1376, [illegible], 1509.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible], 61.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 16.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Judge BETTS has rendered decisions in the following cases heard before him in November last:

PASSENGER ACT OF 1838—LIFE PRESERVERS—STEAM-TUG.

The United States vs. The Steamboat Catharine.—This is a suit in rem under the act of Congress of Aug. 30, 1852, amending the act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of steam vessels. It is brought to recover a penalty of $500 against the vessel, for being navigated in the harbor with passengers on board, without being provided with a good life preserver for each passenger, as provided by the act. [illegible] That if any vessel, carrying passengers, shall be navigated with passengers on board, without complying with the terms of this act, the owners thereof and the vessel itself shall be subject to the penalty of $500.

Sec. 4 directs that every (steam) vessel carrying passengers shall be provided with a good life preserver for every passenger.

Sec. 42 provides that the act shall not apply to [illegible] as ferry-boats, tug-boats, nor to steamers not exceeding 50 tons burden, and used in whole or in part for navigating canals.

The *Catharine* is a steam tug of 65 tons burden, employed in the business of towage and lighterage in this harbor. On the 30th of September, 1853, she was employed to carry a lading of emigrants' luggage from an emigrant ship, lying at the foot of James-street, East River, to the pier of the Erie Railroad Company, at Duane-street, North River. There was no undertaking to carry the passengers, it being understood that they were to go across the City, but when the luggage was taken on board the tug, several of the emigrants jumped on board of her and persisted in continuing there against the remonstrances and efforts of her master and crew, and did remain on board the tug as she went round.

Held by the Court—That the universality of the enactments in relation to steam vessels in this statute is withdrawn as to steamers used as ferry-boats, tug-boats, and canal-boats, in part.

That it is manifest that Congress contemplated all of these as carrying passengers when used in their proper business.

That the language of the statute is not to be narrowed to the particular act doing by the tug-boat when she has passengers on board. It is to be regarded as looking to the character of the boat and the services to which she is devoted as her employment.

That the *Catharine* being a tug-boat, and not charged with having departed from that general business so as to lose that character, it is exceedingly doubtful if she would be amenable to the penalty sought to be imposed upon her had she voluntarily and for hire taken the passengers on board. But the involuntary and constrained transportation of the individuals who jumped on board and would not leave her deck, from one side of the City to another, does not bring her within the penalty of the act.

Decree that the libel be dismissed and the boat discharged.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimsen. For the claimants, Mr. W. Q. Morton and Mr. Bliss.

PRACTICE—DISCHARGE OF A STIPULATOR.

Herman T. Livingston vs. The Steamship Jenson.—*John A. Lockwood vs. The same.*—These were motions in behalf of a stipulator to be discharged from his undertakings. The vessel was arrested on process of attachment in each suit, and thereupon Mr. Sands, the petitioner, entered into stipulations in each case for costs, and also to satisfy the final decree, and the vessel was accordingly discharged from arrest in the causes.

On the next day, August 10, the vessel was again attached under process issued in behalf of seamen. She remained in custody under that process and numerous others issued in behalf of material men, until she was sold by consent of all parties, (since these motions,) and the proceeds brought into Court, the rights of all parties to remain unaffected by such sale. The stipulator now moves to be exonerated from his undertakings, and that the stipulations be vacated by order of the Court.

Held by the Court—That, though a stipulation to respond to the final decree be given on the discharge of property from arrest, still the res is not regarded as discharged from the jurisdiction of the Court, so as not to be [illegible] on the same process, if the equities and rights of the parties demand it. And accordingly, the Court will order additional security to the stipulation, or re-arrest the property to satisfy the lien upon it, upon proof that the libelant is like to be prejudiced by leaving him on the bail substituted in its place.

But there is not equal equity in favor of the stipulator, to authorize his discharge from his undertaking on restoring the property to the custody of the Court. And it is clear, upon the principles of the Admiralty practice, that the stipulator cannot do this at his option (Ware [illegible]), nor can it be done by order of the Court, merely at the instance of the stipulator and for his relief. He is regarded as voluntarily having made a conventional undertaking with the libelant, which, in the ordinary course of an Admiralty action, concludes him, from its execution to its completion.

That another element of equity has been mingled with this case by the re-arrest of the property; that the object for which the stipulations were given—viz., that of allowing the ship to be employed in her appropriate business—was frustrated by the act of the law, in no way promoted or connived in by the stipulator; that the claimant was deprived by act of law of the benefit of the discharge, and that deprivation was so nearly coincident with the discharge itself, as equitably to operate as a revocation of it, particularly in respect to a mere surety.

That if the stipulator, immediately upon the seizure of the vessel on August 10, had, upon that fact, applied to the Court to rescind his stipulation, the application would have been granted, from the manifest justice of not fastening on him so onerous an obligation, when the purpose for which it was entered into had been interrupted and defeated by act of law, and when no legal or equitable right of the libelants against the vessel would be changed or diminished by such discharge.

That as those rights and equities remained in the same position when the petition was presented, the surety should not lose his claim to relief because he omitted to ask it at the earliest day.

The order therefore is, that the petitioner be exonerated on paying the costs of this application.

For the application, Mr. Betts and Mr. Burrill.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—RULE OF DAMAGES IN COLLISION—NEW FOR OLD—COSTS.

Matteo Picasso vs. Robert Fish.—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The libel was filed by the owner of an Italian brig to recover the damages occasioned by the breaking of two of her yards by a collision with the respondent's lighter. On the trial the Court held that the lighter was in fault, and the case was referred to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages. The Commissioner reported the sum of $70, being the price paid for two new yards to replace the broken ones. To this the respondent excepted, claiming that the broken yards were proved to be utterly valueless, and the libelant was only entitled to recover the damages he had actually sustained, and not the price of the new spars.

Held by the Court—That a party injured by a collision is entitled to have his vessel replaced in as good a condition as before the wrong was committed. It devolves upon the tort-feasor to secure that indemnity. If in doing so old and broken materials are replaced by new, the one committing the wrong can have no allowance or credit for the betterment.

That the respondent is not entitled, therefore, to enter into the question of higher value of the spars which replaced those that were broken.

The case having been contested upon the merits with success to the libelant, it must be accompanied with the ordinary consequence of costs.

Exceptions overruled and decree for libelant.

For libelant—Mr. W. Q. Morton and Mr. Haskett.

For respondent—Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict.

PASSENGER ACT OF 1838—INSPECTOR'S CERTIFICATE.

The United States vs. The Steamboat Manhattan.—This is a libel in rem to recover a penalty of $500, "because the steamer was used and employed in the transportation of passengers, and did carry passengers on the navigable waters of the United States, not having a certified copy of the certificate of approval, as required by the act of Congress of Aug. 30, 1852." To this libel the owners of the boat demurred.

Held by the Court—That the pleading is plainly defective in form, in not alleging the acts supposed to constitute the offence in correspondence with the terms of the enactment creating the offence, and also for want of precision and certainty in describing the requirements of the act and the particulars in which it was violated.

That the only section of the act requiring a steamer to carry on board a "certified copy of the approval by inspectors," is the 11th, which provides that the Collector shall give to the master or owner of the vessel two copies of the certificate of her approval, one of which shall be placed in some conspicuous place in the vessel, that there kept at all times, "and if any person shall receive or carry any passenger on board any such steamer not having a certified copy of the certificate of approval so exhibited by him, he shall forfeit and pay as aforesaid, [illegible] and pay $100, to be recovered by action of [illegible]."

[illegible] to state that the offence created upon the facts alleged by the 11th section, and it is subject [illegible] penalty; that that penalty is a personal one, [illegible] by action of debt, and no [illegible] against the vessel is not [illegible] by the law, and that only a penalty of $100 can be recovered for the offence charged in this case.

Libel therefore dismissed. For the United States, Mr. Joachimsen. For the claimants, Mr. Ridgway.

REVENUE LAWS—CONCEALMENT.

The United States vs. Thirteen Bundles, Two Trunks &c., containing Woolen Goods, &c.—The libel in this case charges the forfeiture of the goods under section 60 of the act of March 2, 1799, because they were found by the Collector, concealed on board the bark *Alfred*, no duties having been paid or secured to be paid thereon. The vessel was a passenger vessel from Bremen. She brought no merchandise. The claimants were passengers, and a great proportion of the articles was old wearing apparel and bedding, but there were some cottons, worsted goods, yarns, &c., among them.

Held by the Court—That the fact that the goods were not upon the ship's manifest, which was urged as a strong point against the claimants, need not be considered, for it is not made a ground of accusation in the libel, nor does the act impose a penalty upon the importer for not having the goods on the manifest.

That upon the evidence the allegation of concealment is not made out, the proof being that the luggage was stowed openly and in the same manner with that of other passengers.

Libel therefore dismissed, and ordered that the goods be delivered to the claimants after payment of the duties assessed upon them.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimsen; for claimants, Mr. McCulloch.

COLLISION.

Henry Fitzhugh et al. vs. the Steamboat Commerce.—This suit was brought to recover the damages occasioned to the libelants, the owners of the barge *Isabella*, which was sunk by a collision with the *Commerce*, in the evening of Aug. 26, 1852, in the Hudson River, near Castleton. The damages were laid at $17,000. The opinion of Judge BETTS is as follows:

This case is before the Court upon a mass of very minute and extended testimony, and by no means wholly reconcilable as to some facts vital to the determination of the rights of the parties.

The proofs were taken in open Court in February Term, 1854, but the argument upon the evidence has been delayed by the parties to this period (October.)

In my judgment the case turns entirely upon the fact whether the collision, which is the subject of contestation, arose from the fault or negligence of the steamboat *Commerce*, in turning her course abruptly off to larboard, or was owing to the omission of the libelant's canal boat *Isabella*, in not keeping in the wake of the steamer *Indiana*, which had her in tow, and from which she was distant, in the rear, from 150 to 200 yards. The occurrence was in the night time, in a narrow point of navigation, upon the North River, near Castleton, and about ten miles below Albany.

The cause has been ably and carefully discussed, in all its bearings, by the counsel of the respective parties, and every criticism upon the proofs, calculated to present them in their just bearings and effects, has been applied to them. After a careful reperusal of the testimony, and study of the arguments, I think the weight of evidence is that the *Commerce* did no wrongful act, tending to the injury inflicted, and that the towed and injured boat (the *Isabella*) was out of her place at the time, and in the track the *Commerce* was entitled to pursue, and that no warning or caution was given the *Commerce* which fastens upon her a liability for the loss sustained by the libelants.

No principle of law came in controversy in the case determining the rights of either party, and it does not appear to me necessary to set out in extenso a collation and review of the testimony of different witnesses to the facts, or the reasons influencing the Court to adopt the one representation in preference to that of another.

I shall accordingly dispose of the cause without a labored exhibition of the process by which my mind has been brought to the conclusion adopted.

The libel must be dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Kirkland and Birdseye; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STEAMTUGS.

William B. Whitehead vs. The steamboat Tempest.—This libel is filed to recover for damages occasioned to the schooner *Eclipse*, owned by the libelant, by striking on a rock in the East River nearly opposite Tenth-street, while being towed by the steamboat. The steamboat was hired to tow the schooner for $10, and while towing her alongside the tug passed over a sunken reef without touching, but the schooner rubbed in going over and had her keel torn off.

Held by the Court—That the tug under the mode of hiring and employment did not become responsible for the safe transportation of the schooner over the route. Her undertaking charged her with no more than the exercise of ordinary care and skill in directing the movements of the two vessels.

That it is not proved that the ordinary depth of water at that time of tide was not such as to afford a probably safe passage for the schooner. The evidence is in contraposition whether the master of the schooner gave her draught of water to the master of the tug, and the libelant cannot take advantage of that particular as an affirmative fact tending to prove negligence.

That on the whole case the Court is of opinion that the libelant has not proved that the accident happened to the schooner through the want of ordinary care and skill on the part of the tug. Libel dismissed.

For libelants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley; for claimants, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Docharty.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

REVOLT IN A FOREIGN PORT.

Thomas Harrington, Richard McCready, Edward Robinson, and John Huffy, were arrested for making a revolt on board the American ship *Red Rover*, while in the harbor of Callao. The accused were committed for examination.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 16.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Busted vs. Lynch.—Demurrer overruled, with liberty to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Elizabeth Hill vs. Hill.—Bill was dismissed with costs.

Deiterius vs. Grots.—Demurrer overruled, with liberty to answer in twenty days without costs, and to insist on objections in their answer.

Sackett's Harbor Bank vs. Lewis County Bank.—Judgment and execution set aside without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 16.

Before the full Bench.

DECISIONS—PRACTICE.

Mann vs. Lee.—This cause came before the Court on an application for an allowance. The Code provides that in difficult or extraordinary cases, if a trial has been had, the allowance may be granted in certain actions.

In this action, which was to recover damages for a breach of contract in relation to a patent right, much evidence was put in, and the trial occupied quite a considerable time. After the defendant's counsel had commenced summing up, the counsel for the plaintiff asked to withdraw the complaint. The application was granted. The plaintiff now objects to an order for an allowance, on the ground that no trial has been had. We think that there has undoubtedly been a sufficient trial to bring the case within the section. An order for an allowance will, therefore, be granted.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—PRACTICE.

Mason vs. Whiteley.—This is a motion to strike out a part of the amended complaint. The complaint, as it originally stood, was on a charge of assault and battery. Within the time allowed to amend, the plaintiff served this amended complaint, containing a second count for false imprisonment.

We have considered this matter, and see no reason why it should not be permitted. The counts might very properly have been united, and we see no sense in turning the plaintiff over to bring another action for false imprisonment—if, indeed, he could, after the determination of a suit for assault and battery arising out of the same transaction. We think, therefore, the amendment was well made, and the defendant may answer the complaint in the usual manner if he sees fit so to do.

PARTNERSHIP—TRUSTEE.

Cowley vs. Radcliffe.—This is an application for an injunction against the defendant and for the appointment of a receiver. The complaint sets up that there was a partnership between certain of the parties of which the defendant was a partner. This partnership was dissolved by Radcliffe becoming the purchaser, and the assets and the entire amount of the partnership property were assigned to him, he agreeing to apply all the means to the payment of the company debts. He, as it is alleged, took the property and subsequently went into partnership with another party, and has since failed, and as is alleged is about to apply those means in an improper manner. The question is, whether this is a *prima facie* case for the granting of an injunction. It is clear that Mr. Radcliffe became a trustee for all the creditors. A trustee cannot prefer creditors. He must pay pro rata. It is contended that he has not given up his claim as a partner. I think otherwise. An injunction will, therefore, be issued and a receiver appointed.

PRACTICE—ALLEGATIONS IN COMPLAINT.

George Coster and John E. Andrews vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Drew.—This case comes up on an appeal from an order made at Special Term striking out a portion of the complaint. The complaint is in substance this. The plaintiffs each own the one-tenth part of a certain steamboat called the *Francis Skiddy*, owning together two-tenths, and the other eight-tenths were owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt. Cornelius Vanderbilt made a contract with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for running that boat in their employ from this City to Piermont, and were to pay $100 a day for the use of the boat and to pay that sum whether she was used or not. After she had been employed some time, the Erie Railroad Company purchased of Vanderbilt his interest in the boat, and became the owners of the eight-tenths. The title, it is believed, is vested in Drew for the Company. The Company then laid up the boat and ceased to employ her, and she has been laid up ever since. The plaintiffs seek to recover their compensation, at the rate of $100 a day, being two-tenths of that sum, and also aver that the boat has been deteriorated in consequence of being laid up in this way, and they claim damages for that.

In the first count of the complaint, if it may be called a count, the plaintiffs rest their cause of action upon this contract, nearly as has been stated. In the second count, however, in addition to setting forth the contract, they add allegations of this kind: That the defendant bought this boat for the purpose of laying her up and for the purpose of carrying out some arrangements which the defendants were about making with other Steamboat Companies, to regulate the price of fares, which they allege was done in bad faith towards the public, and to exact unreasonable fares; and they allege also that the purchase of this interest was made to defraud the plaintiffs by the Erie Railroad Company. The Judge at Special Term ordered all these allegations to be stricken out, or a certain portion of the allegations, and it is not necessary to give them particularly, for it requires a nice examination of the papers. From this decision of the Judge this appeal is taken.

We cannot see, as the Judge could not at the time he made this order, what possible connection there is between the arrangement by the Erie Railroad Company with other Railroad Companies, and the claim of the plaintiffs to damages or compensation. If the plaintiffs are entitled to it, they must be entitled to it either by virtue of the contract, or by virtue of the purchase maintained to the allegation so made, and the boat laid up for the purpose of defrauding them, the plaintiffs.

It is not intended to be said that in that event there can be any recovery under the peculiar circumstances of this case.

We shall therefore permit the allegation to stand that this arrangement with the Erie Railroad Company was made with the intention to defraud the plaintiff. All the allegations must only bear upon it in the way of evidence. The only allegation that is material at all is that it was to defraud the complainants. The order, therefore, if it is broader than has been stated, must be made so as to strike out all matters relating to arrangements with the other companies and confine it to an allegation that the purchase was made with a view to defraud the plaintiffs. We cannot order that to be stricken out without determining that the plaintiffs can have no right to recover, because it would seem to be clear that as respects the first count setting forth the contract merely, and the laying up of the boat by the owners of the eight-tenths, it would afford no right of action to the owners of the two-tenths as against them. The papers will be examined therefore, and the order modified if it requires modifying, in that respect, and it must be settled by an application to a Judge at Special Term.

Phillips vs. Burr & Waller.—Complaint to be dismissed as to both defendants, with costs, unless plaintiff elect to take judgment against Waller alone, in which case it must be dismissed as to Mrs. Burr, with costs—such election to be made within twenty days after notice of this judgment.

Westcott vs. Gunn.—Motion for nonsuit denied, and judgment for plaintiff against all the defendants.

Sustendahl vs. Reinhardt.—Order modified.

Nesbitt vs. Stringer.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Bragg vs. Dennistoun.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

OLD PRACTICE AND NEW.

Cudlipp vs. Whipple.—This is an application to have the complaint made more specific in its language, instead of bringing a more general charge of indebtedness. The complaint contains two counts for money due, as under the old practice. The question is, whether it could stand at all in this form. The Code provides that the complaint shall state all the facts constituting a cause of action. In accordance with the practice hitherto in this Court, and with our own views, such a statement, according to the old form of non assumpsit, would be entirely inadmissible, and the complaint would be faulty. But the Court of Appeals have recently decided otherwise, and we are bound by that decision. The proper relief for the defendant is, therefore, to ask for a bill of particulars.

TRIAL TERM—DEC. 15.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Guion vs. The Allaire Works.—This case, in consequence of sickness in the family of one of the Jurors, is adjourned until Tuesday next.

BARGAIN AND SALE—WINE.

Whittemore vs. Wrigley.—This is an action to recover the price of several baskets of Champagne, part of which, amounting to $49 worth, was furnished directly to the defendant; and part, amounting to $59 95 worth, was furnished to a Mr. Stewart.

This latter claim, as the plaintiff asserts, was consigned to Wrigley by Stewart for a valuable consideration, in order to settle it after a suit had been commenced against Stewart by Whittemore. On his representations the suit was discontinued. Neither bill has ever been paid, and Whittemore now sues Wrigley on them both.

Mr. Zippell was called for the plaintiff, who testified to the sale of the wine to Stewart, and the statement of the defendant that the settlement of the matter had been consigned to him, and that Wrigley had promised to pay for all the wine.

Mr. Wrigley was called for the defence. He testified that the wine forwarded to him was given him as a sample and not sold, and that he had never for a consideration agreed to settle the claim against Stewart, but that he at his request tried to arrange the matter.

The Judge charged the Jury that if they found that the wine was sold to Wrigley and not given to him, they should find for that part of the amount claimed, and if it was proved that Wrigley had agreed to settle the suit against Stewart, then they should find for the plaintiff on that part of the claim.

The Jury after being out a few moments returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, for the whole amount of both claims with interest. For the plaintiff, Mr. Booth; for the defendant Mr. Develin.

SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 15.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

ORDERS.

Wilson vs. The Bank for Savings in the City of New-York and D. Mitchell.—Cause being shown why the injunction granted by Judge Campbell should not be made perpetual, the injunction is dissolved with $10 costs of the motion.

Patridge vs. Simpson.—Motion of certain defendants to be let in granted to the extent of $55 on paying within five days the residue of the judgment. All proceedings to be stayed until the trial and verdict upon the answer thus put in, $10 costs of opposing the motion to plaintiff to abide the event of the suit upon the pleadings.

Burrill vs. Cutter.—Ordered that the defendant pay to the plaintiff, forthwith, $1,150, this order being without prejudice to further proceedings in this action.

Taylor vs. Draper.—Motion by defendants to set off one judgment against another, denied with $10 costs.

Burrill vs. McGrath.—Motion to refer to Wm. S. Mill [illegible] granted.

MARINE COURT—DEC. 16.

Before Judge McCarthy.

THE EFFECT OF A SALE BY A BROKER.

Ernst Cauer vs. Carl Spielman and Ronald Kurtz.—This action was brought to recover $500 damages for the non-delivery of nineteen pipes of gin purchased of defendants through Hayward & West, brokers for the plaintiff, on the 22d day of November, 1854. The defendants set up that they offered to deliver the gin, and that they fully complied with the terms of the contract. It appeared in evidence that on the 22d of November last, a contract was made with plaintiff by Hayward & West, brokers, who were employed by defendants, for the purchase of nineteen pipes of gin at $1 12½ per gallon net, cash, duty to be deducted and 5 per cent. interest on duty, the gin to be transferred in bond. Custom House gauge, City weighage; that defendants called upon plaintiff in the afternoon of the day of the sale, between 2½ and 3 o'clock P. M., with some papers that no transfer of the gin to the plaintiff on the entry was produced by the defendants, and demanded payment for the gin; that the plaintiff refused to pay them at the time, but asked defendants to leave the papers for a few days for examination; and if found all right and a proper transfer made, the gin would be paid for. The defendants thereupon took the papers and went away, and afterwards refused to deliver the gin. The gin had advanced in value from $1 12½ to $1 40 on the day that the suit was commenced, contending that they had, by the offer of the papers, complied with the contract on their part; that they were not bound to have the gin transferred after that day, insisting that it was the plaintiff's duty to pay for the gin on the very day of the sale. The Justice held that plaintiff was entitled to a reasonable time to examine the property and the title to it; that the demand before 3 P. M. on the day of sale was unreasonable, and [illegible] entitle the defendants to succeed in this action, they should show that within a reasonable time they had caused a proper transfer to plaintiff to be made, and the papers properly executed to be tendered on their behalf, which they omitted to do. Judgment for the plaintiff, $500 and costs.

ATTACHMENT.

Fells vs. The ship Minnesota, her Captain and owners.—This was a motion to discharge an attachment issued against the ship *Minnesota*, for goods lost. The attachment was issued upon an affidavit made by the plaintiff's attorney, in which he states defendants are non-residents, but he does not state why plaintiff did not make the affidavit, nor does he show how he obtained the information set forth therein.

Motion granted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports.

Exclusive of Specie for the week ending Dec. 15, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	1853. Bbls.	1853. Value.	1854. Bbls.	1854. Value.
Total for the week	72,383	$522,377	12,409	$119,223
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	[illegible]	285,311	$2,131,746

WHEAT.

	1853. Bushels.	1853. Value.	1854. Bushels.	1854. Value.
Total for the week	141,162	$200,620	89,726	$119,131
Total since 1st July	[illegible]	$7,773,331	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTON.

	1853. Bales.	1853. Value.	1854. Bales.	1854. Value.
Total for the week	1,597	$101,184	6,822	$231,073
Total since 1st July	121,636	5,601,347	121,151	$4,880,813

CORN.

	1853. Bushels.	1853. Value.	1854. Bushels.	1854. Value.
Total for the week	64,942	$54,946	240,836	$223,735
Total previously	388,737	346,135	941,700	1,815,000
Total since 1st July	453,679	$393,682	1,207,546	$3,070,620

CORN MEAL.

	1853. Bbls. & tcs.	1853. Value.	1854. Bbls. & tcs.	1854. Value.
Total for the week	700	$3,416	1,011	$3,174
Total previously	17,747	83,712	23,218	103,152
Total since 1st July	18,457	$87,128	24,229	$107,226

BEEF.

	1853. Bbls. & tcs.	1853. Value.	1854. Bbls. & tcs.	1854. Value.
Total for the week	462	$4,774	2,281	$32,919
Total previously	15,822	201,774	18,175	381,104
Total since 1st July	16,284	$206,553	20,456	$414,023

PORK.

	1853. Bbls. & tcs.	1853. Value.	1854. Bbls. & tcs.	1854. Value.
Total for the week	2,848	$33,232	2,195	$34,144
Previously	27,206	401,487	53,134	617,495
Since 1st July	30,054	$434,719	55,329	$651,639

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Amount.	1853. Val.	1854. Amount.	1854. Val.
Flour, bbls.	72,383	$522,377	12,409	$119,223
Wheat	141,162	200,620	89,726	119,131
Cotton, bales	1,597	101,184	6,822	231,073
Corn, bushels	64,942	54,946	240,836	223,735
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs.	700	3,416	1,011	3,174
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	462	4,774	2,281	32,919
Pork, bbls. and tcs.	2,848	33,232	2,195	34,144
Total produce for the week		$1,010,840		$557,314
Total Miscellaneous				511,971
Total Exports for the week				$1,071,740
Total Previously				35,741,481
Total since 1st July				$36,733,221
Total Exports of Produce from July 1 to December 15, 1853				$23,421,431
Total Exports of Produce from July 1 to December 15, 1854				$11,737,124
Total Difference				$11,184,733

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

SATURDAY, Dec. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales were made of 50 bbls. at $7 25 for Pearls, and $6 62½@$6 68¾ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse contained to-day 93 bbls. Pearls and 168 bbls. Pots—together 261 bbls.

COFFEE—Has not varied. The day's sales include 700 bags Rio, at 9c.@10c., and small sales of Laguayra at 10½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is still dull and heavy, being in very slack request, though it is ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. lower than on Wednesday forenoon.

FISH—Dry Cod are selling slowly, at $3@$3 25 ₩ cwt. Large Mackerel continue in rather limited supply and fair demand, at $19@$19½ for No. 1, $15½@$15¾ for No. 2, and $8½@[illegible] for No. 3, ₩ bbl. Other articles are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands remain in rather limited request, but as the stock is moderate, there is no great willingness to make any further reductions in prices. The day's operations comprise 5,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$7 50 @$8 00
Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½@ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 50

Superfine Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bbls., at $8 87½, in bond, and $9 62½@$9 87½, free, ₩ bbl., being a reduction. Southern is quiet and languid; 1,400 bbls. changed hands, at $8 37½@$8 62½ for Inferior, $8 75@$9 50 for Mixed to Good Straight and Favorite brands, with $9 75@$10 50 for Fancy and Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

FRUIT—The sales of Raisins include 400 boxes wet dried and dry Bunch at $3 40@$3 75; 200 half boxes do. at $1 40, and 200 quarter boxes do. at 75c.

GRAIN—Wheat remains as previously reported, the sales amounting to 4,160 bushels prime Canadian white, free, part at $2 30; 1,000 fair Southern do. at $2, and 700 good do. red at $1 90. Rye, Barley and Oats are essentially unaltered. Corn is offered with greater freedom and is less sought after; hence it is declining. The day's business consists of 30,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 94c.@96c.—closing with but little inquiry at any rate above our lowest quotation.

HAY—There were 700 bales River sold at former prices.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that the receipts this week have been light, and the demand inactive, partly on account of their being but a few of the common class of hides on hand—the sudden closing of inland navigation and the advance on freight per railroad, also had an influence on the trade. The stock continues quite light, but of some descriptions it is fully equal to the demand, as this is usually the dullest month in the year, unless a material change in monetary affairs which, then prices and the present state of monetary affairs would not warrant. The receipts during January and February will have an influence on the price of Hides for some months. A parcel of 4,000 salted Rio Grande Hides, ex. *Tremont*, have been shipped to Salem. Receipts have been 4,825 Salted Cow and Horse hides, ex *Ebenezer*, from Montevideo; 4,000 Africans, ex *Falmouth*; 200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo hides, ex *Dashing Wave*; and about 800 from the West Indies and Southern ports, making a total of 9,625 hides and 200 bales do. Sales comprise 9 125 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., at 20c.; 1,500 dry Monte Video, 21 lbs., at 19½c., both 6 months, usual selection; 1,100 dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., at 19c., each, less 5 ₩ cent.; 345 dry Tampico, 22 lbs., at 18c.; 300 dry Maracaibo, 20 lbs., at 15c.; 175 dry Southern, 20 lbs., at 13½c., all 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 445 damaged Central American, 20 lbs., at 10c., cash, at auction; 2,000 dry Porto Cabello (conservation) 22 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,200 green salted Rio Grande Horse, (in Philadelphia,) 26 lbs., at 4½c., cash, less 5 ₩ cent. Stock on hand of dry Ox and Cow Hides is 35,500, and 4,850 salted do. The following vessels and cargoes are expected to arrive shortly at this port: the *John Harvey*, from Buenos Ayres, with 2,800 hides; the *St. Mary*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000; the *Grenada*, from Orinoco, with 10,000; the *Coro*, from Orinoco, with 12,000; the *Orinoco*, from Orinoco, with 12,000; the *Bolivar*, from Orinoco, with 14,000, and others.

HOPS—Sales of 50 bales New transpired to-day, within our previous range.

IRON—Scotch Pig is retailing at $30@$33, usual credit, ₩ ton. Other kinds are quite dull and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern appear in limited demand at unchanged figures.

LEAD—Remains inactive, and is almost nominal in value.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that "the demand for the week has been very light, and with fair receipts, the stock has slightly increased. Some sales were made at a trifle less than my quotations, but most dealers are firm in their prices, especially for prime quality. Oak continues unchanged in price. For prime tannages, my quotations are well sustained. Sales of Oak embrace 7,050 sides, and 34,000 do. Hemlock; and 161,673 sides Hemlock and 20,092 Oak on hand. I quote Oak Slaughter, good light, 27c.@30c.; do. good middle, 26c.@29c.; do. good heavy, 26c.@28c.; do. Spanish, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19½c.@20c.; do. do. good middle, 19½c.@20c.; do. do. good heavy, 19c.@19½c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@18½c.; do. do. good middle, 18c.@18½c.; do. do. good heavy, 17c.@18c.; do. and B. A. damaged, all weights, 15c.@17c.; do. do. do. poor, do. 11c.@13c.; do. Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c. On 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is unaltered in demand and price.

MOLASSES—Is quiet and languid. Sales were made of only 25 bbls. old New-Orleans at 19c., and 150 bbls. new crop do., at 25½c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally devoid of animation, though prices are without alteration.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unchanged. Linseed is selling from store at 81c.@85c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet, yet firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active at old rates. The day's sales add up 1,500 bbls., at $13 75@$13 87½ for Mess, and $12 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs and Cutmeats are as previously reported. Lard continues in fair demand at steady prices. The sales amount to 650 bbls. fair to prime at 10c.@10½c.; and 400 kegs choice at 10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is doing better. There have been 420 bbls. taken at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime, $8 50@$11 25 for Country Mess, $15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Chicago Mess, ₩ bbl. For Prime Mess Beef, the range is from $21@$27 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are in request. Chicago at $16, and State at $13 50 ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

RICE—Is quite dull and nominal. The supply is accumulating.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus:

GOAT—The demand for Curacoa is limited, and with a fair supply prices remain unaltered. I notice a sale of 50 bales at [illegible] 4 mos.

DEER—There is no stock of any description in first hands. The demand for the next season will depend in a great measure on the sales of Gloves and Mittens, which at present are quite dull. It cannot be expected, however, that prices will range so high as they were during the past year, as there is a large stock of manufactured goods yet on hand unsold.

SUGARS—Display no further variation. The day's sales reach 300 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans,—the former at 4½c.@5½c.; and the latter at 4½c.@5c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 2,000 lbs. prime transpired at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There were 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 40c.@40½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements embraced 200 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.; 40 bales Sea Island do., at 5d. ₩ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 150 bales Hops, 1d. ₩ lb.; 300 bbls. Lard, at 15s. ₩ ton; 300 bbls. and tierces Pork and Beef at 2s. and 3s. respectively; and 5,000 lbs. Whale-bone, at 20s. ₩ ton. For London the shipments included 300 tierces Beef, at 4s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Lard, at 25s.; 200 bbls. Pork at 2s.; and 50 bbls. do. at 4s. For Bremen there were taken 100 bbls. Ashes and 25 tons measurement goods, at 20s. For other ports we heard of no special engagements. The latest charters have been: A vessel to load at Grand Caillou, La., with sugar and molasses for New-York, at $6 and $7 ₩ hhd.; ship *Albatross*, 747 tons, to Calcutta and back to London or Liverpool, £7,000, port charges paid by the ship, (noticed in our last at a rate per ton;) ship *Marathon*, hence in ballast same voyage, £5; a ship to Calcutta and back (rep.,) $14 ₩ ton; two barks and a schooner to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, lumber, $17; a Hampshire bark to a direct port in Ireland, corn, 7½d., in shipper's bags; a British ship, same voyage, 8d. in shipper's bags and bulk; a schooner from Frontera to New-York, logwood, $11; a bark to Sagua-la-Grande, Cuba, and back, $7 for sugar and $8 for molasses, on deck; a brig, 300 tons, Aspinwall, $1,300; one from St. Mary's, Geo., to Trinidad, P. R., lumber, $11 50; a schooner from Franklin, La., to New-York, $5 87½, sugar and molasses under and on deck.

FREIGHTS AT PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—There is little or nothing doing in Foreign Freights, and most of the produce going forward is on shipowners' account. West India Freights are very dull, and several vessels have been chartered out and home, at very low rates. Colliers are in better demand; $2 has been paid to New-York, and $2 85 ₩ ton to Boston, which is an advance. Very little doing in Southern coastwise Freights, and business is generally dull.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$500 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '43, 80; $500 City 6s, 84½; 450 New-Creek Coal Company, 1½; 41 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; 3 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 130½; 4 Philadelphia Bank, 126.

Between Boards—100 Morris Canal, 11; 100 Long Island Railroad, 12.

Second Board—$1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 72½; 25 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 27½; 5 do., 28; 200 Reading Railroad, 33; 50 Morris Canal, 11; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; 12 Girard Bank, 10½.

After Board—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 80; 5 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28; 21 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; 20 Reading Railroad, 33; 100 do., 33½; 100 Morris Canal, 11; 29 Union Bank of Tennessee, 80.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115@116; United States 6s, '67, 115@116; Pennsylvania 5s, 80@80½; Reading Railroad, 33@33½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 72@72½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, 80@81; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40@40½; Morris Canal, 11@11½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71@72; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 16@17; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 27½@28; Long Island Railroad, 12@12½; Vicksburg Railroad, 8½@9; Girard Bank, 10½@10¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1½; Union Canal, [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded, is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, corner Houston-st., receives new pupils this week, and guarantees to qualify them in a short time for any situation in business. The course is so practical and business like that students are ready to obtain good places with liberal salaries. Terms moderate. Two private class.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, the essentials of business, &c., are taught, Day and Evening, at Paine's Academies, No. 62 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 106 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by experienced teachers. Ladies' Writing Classes each day at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. Terms, $3, twelve lessons, all hours.

INSTRUCTION.—Professor M. F. TOLON, Teacher and Translator of the Spanish, French, Italian and English languages. Terms $1 a lesson. A course of 25 lessons $25. No. 363 Greenwich-st.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 180 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4 West 28th-st., two doors from 5th-av. The second term will commence Nov. 22.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—At the Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 3 Everett House, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., several fine Houses in various parts of the City. A large number of Farms in the vicinity of New-York. Good unimproved property in the upper part of the City. Very valuable tenement property. Most of the above property will be exchanged for other property, within or without the City, improved or unimproved. The location of this office, so convenient for reference concerning property, offers superior inducements to property owners to give it their patronage. Especial attention also paid to letting of houses, sales of furniture, collections, &c. EMERSON W. KEYES.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The 3-story basement and attic house No. 64 Westerlo-st., in the city of Albany, with or without the furniture, is offered for sale or to let, or it would be exchanged for railroad securities or other property. Apply to W. AUSTIN, No. 11 Wall-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—A new Foundry and Machine Shop, built within in Brooklyn, 100 feet on Raymond-st., 25 feet on Willoughby-st., with a 60-horse power Engine, Boiler, Shafting, &c., Engine-house, Boiler-house, Drying-house, Wash-house, Stable, Coal Yard and Yards. The property is near the Myrtle-av. Railroad cars easy of access and well suited for any manufacturing purpose, being thoroughly lighted throughout. The whole will be let with the Engines, to a responsible tenant, at a low rent, if applied for immediately. Apply to JOHN C. LORD, No. 117 Water-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, corner of Pine-st. and Broadway.

WAREHOUSE OF WINDSOR PAPER MILLS, Nos. 85 and 87 Nassau-st., New-York.—The subscribers having commenced manufacturing news and book paper at their new paper works, at Windsor Locks, containing four of the largest size rag engines and two 84 inch Fourdrinier machines (one more to be added,) are now ready to receive orders from persons in want of a superior quality of news or book printing paper. These works have been built with great care, embracing all the modern improvements, with a full supply of spring and artesian water, together with never failing power, insuring a uniform, good color to the paper and a regular supply in quantity and quality. The capacity of the two mills to manufacture fifteen thousand pounds of paper per day. PERSSE & BROOKS.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—North of the village of Jamaica, on high ground, with extensive views of Staten Island, the Ocean and the Heights of Neversink, and very healthy; 40 acres are under good cultivation, and 25 acres of woodland; three orchards of about 600 trees of various and choice fruit; lawn and shrubbery, shaded. The Mansion, 60 by 60, verandah all round the building 12 feet wide; servants' house, carriage house, stable, barns and other out-buildings; ponds and pleasure walks altogether a very desirable gentleman's country residence. The property will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for a first-class house or lots well located in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on the Coast avenue, in the village of Astoria, L. I., convenient to the steamboat, ferry and stage routes; a double house nearly new and in good order, conveniently arranged, lighted with gas, supplied with filtered rain water, and other modern conveniences. The lot is about 160 by 260 feet, neatly laid out with trees, shrubs, and contains also a large ice-house. Address M. P. DAYTON, No. 62 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a superlative view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work, in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a merchant doing business in New-York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depot. Price low, and terms very easy. Reference is made to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 85 John-st., and C. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st.; ROOME & BUNNELL, No. 373 Broadway, or to H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethian cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, pantry, bath-room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath-room. Also, a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time. CHARLES LAMBERT.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first class three-story and basement house with all the modern improvements, in a first rate neighborhood up town. For lots on 1st, 2d or 3d avs., call on Tuesdays and Thursdays, evening, at 8 o'clock, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., Mr. TURNER.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS.—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 20 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Mills, Dunlap, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. BIKER, No. 155 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location is to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition. [illegible] pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra binding, $1. A timely companion to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, especially as her bed with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in language clear, intelligent, readily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many hours, moments, how much anguish, might have been saved to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impossible to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 346 pages, 70 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 65 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M., till 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for if not cured, the result is consumption. For this purpose, McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a powerful remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: C. H. Ring, J. and I. Coddington, A. Rogers, Dr. Harlow, Nelson & Smith, L. A. Headly, B. A. Sands, Cabanelas & Crumbie, E. M. Guion, Dr. Powell, James Crumbie, Dr. Longrigg and J. Jones.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, and every disease connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, No. 63 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest and take them without fear of discovery. His practice in the extraordinary success, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease made its attack. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in the specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SMETHIAN.—For chapped hands, &c. Is double its effects, pleasant in its application and harmless in its nature. One trial will ensure confidence. Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by all the principal druggists in the City and country. W. WATSON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to the depositors on and after the third Monday in January, during the banking hours. Interest on dividend not called for will be entered to the credit of depositors as principal from the first of January. The Bank will be open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees, JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

NOTICE.—A cash dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same proportion on the new Stock issued by order of the Board, April 6, 1854, has been declared out of the net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1854, payable to the Stockholders, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed for ten days, on and after the 22d instant. By order of the Board of Directors. PARKER HANDY, Treasurer.

Dec. 6, 1854.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the first of January, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 15. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. The Bank will be open daily for business from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-street, east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The President and Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. for six months ending the 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders at the Bank on and after the 2d day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this day to the 1st of January. By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO., No. 480 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of six per cent. in Stock has been declared, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1855. The transfer books will be closed on the 22d of December, for eleven days. WM. M'PULLIS, Treasurer.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1854.

THE INTEREST due 15th inst. on the New-York Central Railroad Convertible Bonds, ($3,000,000 Loan,) will be paid at this office.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 51 Broadway, as agent of the Company, on and after the 1st January, 1855.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS.—From our best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, with orders to sell at a great reduction from the factory prices for cash, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of second-hand Pianos, at great bargains, from $50 to $150. Pianos of our own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply to the manufactory and wareroom. McDONALD BROTHERS, No. 282 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A BARGAIN TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A splendid 6½ octave rosewood Piano, improved scale, finished in the best manner, been used a short time. Price $210. Also, a genuine Chickering Rosewood for $180; one 6½-octave for $160, by a celebrated maker; one Mahogany, 6-octave, for $120. Also, a splendid assortment of Pianos at cost. McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 282 Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and evenness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO., No. 351 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.—A splendid 7-octave $250 rosewood Piano-Forte for sale for $225, as the owner must sell it for Italy; been used but two months; made by the best City makers, perfect in all respects, and fully warranted; patent metallic frame, modern case and improvements. May be seen at No. 24 Vesey-st., from 9 o'clock until 3 P. M., for three days.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE that at No. 449 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 449 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, No. 305 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.—Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy is at the factory.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted. GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 136 3d-av., corner 15th-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 120 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, all specially to travelers, issued by J. D. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELOR AT LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, No. 335 Broome-st., New-York. Titles of real estate examined, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Dec. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

[illegible]

Also, for account of a purchaser at the sale of the 14th who has not complied with the terms of the sale: [illegible] shares Illinois Central Railroad ($40 paid in), $100 each. [illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also Special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

At private sale, a great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks.

For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., near to corner of Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms of Wm. H. Horsman, Esq., No. 35 Maiden-lane, near William-st.—The entire stock of rich Fancy Goods and Holiday Presents, being the entire importation of the above well-known Importer, (positively without reserve,) consisting of rich Parisian Bronzes—antique and modern, of the most recherche subjects and designs, all of which are warranted. French Porcelain Vases, tete-a-tete and other sets, superbly decorated, of various patterns; ormolu and crystal cabinets, jewel caskets, pen trays, card receivers, [illegible] Goods and Ladies' Dressing and Writing Cases, in inlaid [illegible] solid silver fittings, and cut-glass vinaigrettes. [illegible] reticules, gents' dressing cases, pocket companions, [illegible] and Silver mounted Jewel Caskets, card receivers and [illegible] Fans of every description [illegible] and richly carved, in all the finest assortment ever offered at auction in this City. [illegible]

We particularly request the attention of the public and those intending to purchase for the Holidays, to this sale, as embracing the largest and most valuable assortment ever offered at auction in this City. Every article offered will be positively sold without reserve. Terms cash for all sums of $100 and under; over that amount, five per cent. off. Goods on exhibition on Monday, 11th inst. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 8th-av., a few doors from 14th-st. R. W. WESTCOTT will sell by catalogue, the entire elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture of the above house. Housekeepers and others attending this sale, are assured that the whole is to be absolutely sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, consisting of rich tapestry, Wilton and other rooms and stair carpets, one superb and elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte [illegible] splendid pier glasses, valuable oil paintings, [illegible] unique and recherche collection of Paris imported mantel vases and decorated ornaments, very rich ormolu clock, extension tables, variety of elegant silver ware, French China, cut glass ware, &c.; with a very large quantity of rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, superb feather beds, hair mattresses, &c. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues at house. A deposit will be required of every purchaser.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

DIAMOND JEWELRY, &c.—Suitable for Holiday Presents.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st.—Superb cluster diamond rings, diamond ear rings with pendants, diamond cluster breast pins, diamond scarf pins, [illegible] diamond rings, &c., together with an assortment of opal, garnet, pearl, &c., jewelry, in sets and single.

Gold Watches—[illegible]

Every article warranted as represented in catalogue.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Stock of a dealer declining business.—F. COLTON will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 386 Hudson-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, [illegible] Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF 450 LOTS.—Opposite Carroll Park, in the Xth Ward, Brooklyn.—The sale of the balance of the above lots will positively take place on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y. [illegible] Auctioneer, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT DAGUERREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, on the corner of 1st and South 7th-sts., Williamsburgh, over the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank. [illegible] including Shakspeare's Seven Ages, all richly framed, full sized cameras, and everything in the line for carrying on the business, with five years' lease from May next, at a low rent. The rooms can be examined at any time previous to the sale, which will be peremptory, rain or shine.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—THIS DAY, Monday, by HENRY & BUCK, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the finest Hudson Bay sable, Grecian stone marten, [illegible] Also, Hudson Bay Isabella Bear, wolf, raccoon, black bear, Maltese and lap robes, &c., &c. The sale is worthy the attention of country dealers and those purchasing for their private use.

S. STOVER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FURNITURE—RICH DECORATED CHINA WARE, ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, at his spacious Salesroom, No. 264 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a splendid collection of new and fashionable furniture of every description. Also, rich china and glassware; fancy articles in great variety, for holiday presents. Also, gilt-framed mirrors and oil paintings. At 12 o'clock, a superior rosewood case piano-forte.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., large sale of diamonds, gold watches, &c.—among the watches several fine ones of celebrated English makers, independent seconds, double time-keepers, &c.; rich cluster diamond rings, brooches, finger and ear-rings, bracelets, shirt studs, watch vest and fob chains. Also, a Bohm flute, made by Badger—cost $150—sold on account of previous purchaser.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction at their salesroom Nos. 39 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts. on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 21, 22 and 23, at 10½ o'clock each day, a splendid assortment of China ware, bronzes, clocks, papier mache goods, bisque ware, silver-plated ware, toys, workboxes, dressing cases, books, &c., suitable for holiday gifts. Now on exhibition.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, WHISKY, BRANDY, CIGARS, NUTS, CURRANTS.—TUESDAY, Dec. 19, sugars, lemon-syrup, rice, teas, coffee, raisins, prunes, almonds, pickles, soap, tallow and sperm candles, [illegible] saddlery, sleigh-bells, accordions, scales and weights, saloon fixtures, chairs, tables, &c.

AT THE NEW-YORK HORSE BAZAAR.—No. 21 Crosby-st., will be sold, on MONDAY, Dec. 18, Twenty Horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, new and second-hand Wagons, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c. Sale commencing at 11 o'clock.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—A fine article of Lump Cumberland, equal to Liverpool for family use, and also fine for blacksmiths' use, for sale low. Also Red Ash and White Ash Coal at the lowest rates. Apply to LEEDS & POTTER, No. 429 [illegible]

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—Yard, corner of [illegible] and Thompson-sts. Down-town office, No. 65 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow as many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. [illegible] the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and *sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown.* Samples of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. *Also, the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to* by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY in the City of New-York, until the 10th day of January, 1855, for the purchase of $4,000,000 of the bonds of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of February and August, redeemable in 20 years.

The NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY pledge themselves in said bonds to pay monthly, commencing 1st of March next, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars into the hands of the United States Trust Co., to be by them invested, as well as all accruing interest, in the Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY of the present issue, as long as they can be purchased at or under par; and whenever the bonds of the present issue cannot be purchased at or under par, then the said Trust Co. shall invest the said monthly payments and the accruing interest in any bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY which can be purchased at or under par. And whenever it shall be impossible to purchase any of the bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY at or under par, then the said Trust Co. shall invest the said monthly payments and the accruing interest in such bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY as can be purchased at the lowest rates. And all bonds, when purchased by the said Trust Co., shall be canceled by writing or printing on their face: "Held by the Sinking Fund of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY;" but the coupons on such canceled bonds shall be collected by said Trust Co. as they become due, until the monthly payments of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, and the accruing interest, or the conversion of convertible bonds into Stock of the Company, shall have reduced the entire debt of the Company to $20,000,000. After which the said monthly payments shall cease, and the trust vested in the Trust Co. be closed, and all canceled bonds and the unpaid interest warrants delivered to the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The successful bidders will be required to pay 10 per cent. in cash on the notice of the acceptance of their bids; 20 per cent. on the 20th January; 20 per cent. 1st February; 20 per cent. 15th February, and the balance on the 1st of March.

The income Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be received in part payment at par, and the accrued interest till day of surrender to the Company.

The Directors of the NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, in offering the present loan to the public, beg leave to state that it will be amply sufficient to pay the Income bonds redeemable on the 1st February next, and the entire present floating debt of the Company, as well as to complete all the unfinished work now under way.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, all future outlays of every kind beyond the proceeds of the present loan, will be charged to expense account, and paid from the income of the Company, after payment of the interest on the funded debt, and the monthly payment to the Sinking Fund.

After the negotiation of the present loan and the redemption of the Income Bonds, the position of the Company will be—

Stock	$10,024,000
Bonds of 1867, First Mortgage	3,000,000
Bonds of 1859, Second Mortgage	4,000,000
Bonds of 1883, Third Mortgage	6,000,000
Bonds of 1862, Convertible	3,500,000
Bonds of 1871, Convertible	4,351,000
Bonds of 1875, present loan	4,000,000
Total	$34,875,000

In the opinion of the Directors it is perfectly safe to estimate the gross earnings of the Road, for the coming year, at $6,000,000, from which must be deducted—

Expenses 55 per cent.	$3,300,000	
Seven per cent. on debt $24,851,000	1,739,570	
Sinking Fund	420,000	
		$5,459,570
Net revenue equal to over 5 per cent. on stock applicable to cash dividends and contingencies		$540,430

The Directors of the Company are confident these estimates will be fully realized. The gross receipts since the Road has been in operation to Dunkirk, have been [illegible]

[illegible]

The business of the road depends mainly on the local traffic, must inevitably increase in the same ratio as the population of the Counties through which it passes. In the opinion of the Superintendent, Mr. McCallum, the road in its present condition, and with its present equipment, can earn $9,000,000. If the future increase in the receipts be estimated only at 10 per cent. per annum, which is not much over one half of the average increase of the past, the above utmost capacity of the road will be tested in 1859.

As to the running expenses, as they were only 53 per cent. in 1853 and 1854, there is every probability that with rigid economy and an increase in the traffic, they can be reduced to 50 per cent., but they have been estimated at 55 per cent. so as to leave ample margin for contingencies.

The effect of the monthly purchases by the Trust Co. of the Bonds of the present issue on their market value, cannot fail to be immediate, and will insure to the original purchasers a certain profit within a moderate time; for while the amount outstanding will decrease each month, the absorption by the Sinking Fund will constantly increase by the accruing interest on the Bonds in the hands of the Trustees. In 6½ years the Sinking Fund will absorb $4,000,000, estimating all the purchases of Bonds by the Sinking Fund to be made at par. That the Company will be in a condition to make promptly the monthly payments to the Sinking Fund, no one at all acquainted with the income of the Company can doubt for a moment. All the past difficulties of the Company have arisen from the necessity of contracting for expenditures before securing the requisite funds to meet them. This is now entirely at an end, while the daily increasing revenue of the Company must inevitably increase the market value of its Bonds, as well as of its Stock, the latter of which will no doubt ere long take rank among our most solid investment stocks.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for New-York and Erie Railroad Loan," and addressed to DANIEL DREW, Treasurer, Erie-place.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, on which ten dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, is required to be paid on or before the 5th day of December next, at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from this date, to, and including the 10th day of November instant, but no transfers will be permitted after that date without payment of the installment now called. By order of the Executive Committee.

J. F. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest [illegible] payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger bonds, or registered, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED—For many years past Secretary of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—is prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and negotiation of State, Bank and Railway Stocks and Securities, and of Business Paper. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted. Mr. JACOB R. LE ROY, as the special partner, has contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars to the capital of the concern.

GILEAD A. SMITH.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 5 Tryon-row.

NOTICE.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on the 1st January, prox., at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

$5,000.—WANTED—On bond and mortgage on two lots of ground and buildings, situate on Walker-st., Xth Ward, City of New-York, worth $10,000, free from all encumbrances, title perfect—safe bondsmen and good rents. Apply to EDWARD A. FRAZER, No. 303 Broome-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Associates and stockholders of the PENSACOLA CITY COMPANY intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its next session for an Act of Incorporation, with a Capital of Five Millions of Dollars, to be divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1854.

BROKEN BANK BILLS BOUGHT.—The highest price will be paid in gold for all kinds of broken bank money. All other uncurrent funds bought at the usual rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, corner of Chatham-square and James-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TEXAS DEBT PURCHASED.—GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—Belgian Free Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. 547 Broadway. D. BRACKELER, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would respectfully announce to the amateurs of fine arts of this great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated artists.

1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by FD. DE BRACKELER.

2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by NICAISE DE KEYSER.

3. THE STORM, by [illegible]

4. THE BULLS, by ENG. VERBOECKHOVEN.

These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., from this date to the 24th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and unusual whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 32 Water-st.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES, Foreign and Domestic; SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS; FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. Also, WICKS, SHADES, &c., for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS F. PHILLIPS, No. 120 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854	Saturday, Dec. 16	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10	1855	Saturday, Dec. 30	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24	1855	Saturday, Jan. 13	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.

PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.

AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 3

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 17

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Now comprises the following magnificent ships:

Albion, new,	*Kossuth*,	*Northampton*, new,
Shamrock, new,	*Ben Adams*,	*Emerald Isle*, new,
Cambria, new,	*Houghton*,	*Dreadnought*, new,
West Point,	*Hemisphere*,	*Wm. Tapscott*, new,
Compromise,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Richard Morse,	*Centurion*,	*Andrew Foster*,
Sheridan,	*Garrick*,	*John Bertram*,
Empire,	*Arctic*,	*Constellation*,
Florida,	*Racer*,	*Underwriter*,
Falcon,	*W. K.*,	*New-Hampshire*,
A. Z.,	*Siddons*,	*John Rutledge*,
Progress, new,	*Roscius*,	*State Rights*.

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year; thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. The X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz.: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, [illegible] will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, [illegible] Nicaragua Transit Route, being but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 6 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Conolly & Co., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail TUESDAY, Jan. 9. Bills of lading must be paid in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, THOMAS SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. [illegible] tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on Saturday, Dec. 23, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR FLORIDA.—Through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PHILLIPS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue D. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order. ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

my16'53-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

jul6'54-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—Notice to the bill holders of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—The Eighth-avenue Bank having failed to redeem the circulating notes issued to the said Bank, the securities deposited and held in trust for the redemption of said circulating notes have been sold pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of (94) ninety-four per cent. has been declared on the said circulating notes, which will be paid on presentation of the same at this Department.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travellers and the public in general—first-class accommodations in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates.

The subscriber now announces to the public that he has concluded a negotiation with his landlord, CHAS. H. SMITH, Esq., counselor at law, of the law firm of Charles H. Smith & Bellows, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, whose name I am permitted to refer to in this connection as a guarantee that what I offer may be relied upon, by which the new white marble building adjoining on Broadway and the corner, 100 feet on Houston-st., will soon be added to the "SMITHSONIAN," and will present together an architectural pile as stately as any on Broadway, enlarging the establishment to three times its present capacity, and affording accommodations for 400 guests. There will also be provided suites of rooms for families. The house will be thoroughly heated by steam pipes of the most approved construction, securing thus a most pleasant atmosphere, and obviating every danger of fire, the fire apparatus being located off the premises and under the ground. The Dining Saloon will be 75 by 100 feet on the first floor on Broadway, with private dining rooms adjoining, and meals furnished as ordered, at prices graded to suit the convenience of those inclined to economy as well as the tastes of those more extravagant. AND, WITH ALL THIS, LET ME ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE RESPECTABILITY, DECORUM, ORDER, NEATNESS, ATTENTION, AND COMFORT, WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. The necessary works to adapt the new buildings to the purposes designed are in a state of rapid forwardness, and will be completed by 1st February, of which due notice will be given; AND IN THE MEANWHILE THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE PRESENT SMITHSONIAN WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH, AND MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS ARE INVITED TO CONTINUE THEIR FAVORS AS HERETOFORE.

SIDNEY HOFFMAN.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City, and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 21 Nassau-st.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN B. YALE.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c.—Which are perfectly water-proof, and will not become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these (their own manufacture) on hand, which, for quality and price, defy competition. ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y., dealers in every kind of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express .... [illegible] A. M.

Second—St. Louis Night Express .... [illegible] P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (253 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

(Running in connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connect with daily line packet for Keokuk, making the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route [illegible] and Council Bluffs.

E. F. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—1:20 A. M., Mail Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—8 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M., Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—9:30 P. M., Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern, and intermediate stations. Way passengers at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train, 7:15 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:20 A. M. For Peekskill, 2, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 1, and 3 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 8 P. M.; and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M. will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare, $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M., second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars, through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 5 P. M., fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M., fare, $1 75.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE, No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. S. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. S. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gildillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Haws,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES,

No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,

with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 28 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, a new forty-horse power steam-engine, and two others of fifteen-horse power each. Also, six new boilers, 42 inches in diameter and 28 feet long, with two 16-inch flues in each; [illegible] one locomotive boiler of 25-horse power; two do. of 12-horse power; two do. of 8-horse power. The above, or any part of them, with pipes and fixtures, will be sold at a very reduced price for cash. Also for sale, 500 2½-inch lap-welded tubes, each 3 feet long—price, 25 cents per foot. Apply to

J. S. BUNCE & CO., Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Washington-st.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Having Harper's, Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and all other Periodicals, would do well to send them to B. W. & T.'s Bookbindery, where they will be bound in a neat, substantial manner, and with dispatch. The country trade supplied. A liberal discount made to carriers for cash. Persons sending volumes *from the country to bind, must prepay the express charges*, and be particular in the directions for binding.

BRITT, WEAVER & THORNE, No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. SACKETT, EDWARD LYMAN, NATHAN S. BECKET and GEORGE B. BREWSTER, against LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not serv.)—To LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 2 Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and [illegible] dollars and eight cents, with interest from the 6th day of April, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1854.

BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of Dec. 1854.

BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—JAMES A. POTTER against THOMAS McHENRY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 36 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1854.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1854.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JASPER F. CROPSEY, plaintiff, against J. P. DELGADO, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To J. P. DELGADO, the said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 20 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 20th day of Sept., 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 2, 1854.

SAMUEL C. GEROW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

And the aforesaid complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 25th day of Nov., A. D. 1854.

SAMUEL C. GEROW, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Chambers-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—J. B. MARTIN, F. MARTIN, and CASIMER, against HENRY ARNOLD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To HENRY ARNOLD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 12, 1854.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of Dec., 1854.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, Star Builder, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the house of Mrs. DEMAREST, No. 121 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1854.

MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.

au14-law6mM JOHN S. MEYER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in Washington-av., near Lafayette-av., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 8, 1854.

LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of residence, No. 53 Gold-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 29, 1854.

FREDERICK MORRIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SIREY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, ALEXANDER McCUE, at his office, No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of Dec. next.—Dated June 9, 1854.

CATHARINE SIREY, CHARLES SIREY, ALEXANDER McCUE, } Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 4 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 22, 1854.

PETER G. TAYLOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANKLIN C. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Cook, Jr., No. 3 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of Dec., 1854.

JOHN COOK, Jr., MATILDA C. GRAY, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the residence of JOHN S. AUSTIN, in [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1854.

ISAAC H. AUSTIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his store, No. 243 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 2, 1854.

RICHARD PATRICK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE BONSOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 73 Division-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1854.

SAMUEL HURLEY, JACOB MILES, } Executors.

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MACHINERY.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1854.

J. STUART GWYNNE, Esq.—Your favor, requesting an account of the raising of the steamboat Ironton, came safe to hand, and we hasten to give you the following details of her loss and subsequent recovery:

The *Ironton* struck a large submerged rock on the Missouri River, 35 miles above St. Louis, last month, and filled in about 40 minutes, and sunk in about 10 feet water. She was somewhat listed, and one guard and part of her deck was just out of water, while the other guard had 3 or 4 feet of water over it. We sent one of our steam diving-bell boats (the "Submarine, No. 5,") to the wreck, where she arrived on Sunday at dark. The next morning, while part of her crew were adjusting the suction hose (21 inches in diameter), our carpenters curbed off the hatches, and by 10 o'clock A. M. steam being up, we started the pump, and *in less than ten minutes* the water was so low that the suction pipe took air, the water being only 7 or 8 inches deep on her floor timbers. The pump kept the water down until the carpenters succeeded in bulk-heading or partitioning off the break in the hull; and before dark the *Ironton* was safely floating. Steam was raised on her, and she was brought down to this city, where she has been docked. The pumping engine used on this occasion was one of your pattern, called B No. 3, and some idea of its power may be inferred from the fact, that we did not stop the break at all in her hull before we pumped the water out of her. The deck showed the damage to be the crushing in of her larboard knuckle for 20 feet. The planks were completely shattered for this distance, and about 20 inches in width, and every timber, buttock, and her knuckle kelson in this space was broken in.

The tonnage of the *Ironton* is about 150 tons. We estimate the discharge of the pump at about 500 bbls. of water per minute. The stream from it was ten inches deep, 34 inches wide, and ran at the rate of 10 miles per hour, as we ascertained by a light paddle-wheel made for the purpose.

Yours truly, (Signed,) EADS & NELSON.

The "Gwynne Pumping Engine" may be seen in operation at the Era Works, south side Atlantic Dock Basin.

Visitors are invited to call and see model at No. 13 Greenwich-street.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, No. 289 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE.

TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. was added on the 1st of December on all taxes unpaid at that date, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 18th day of December, on all taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 21st day of August, 1854.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES of Beef, Mutton, &c., for the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital at *Ward's Island, and Marine Hospital, Staten Island, will be* received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, No. 79 Franklin-st.; (where blank forms of proposals may be had) until Wednesday next, [illegible] the Commissioners reserving to themselves the right to reject such proposals as they may deem not for the interests of the Commission.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible] AVENUE, from Bloomingdale-road to 155th-st., in said City. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., [illegible] in said City, on or before the 16th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 8th-av. between the northerly side of 155th-st. and the southerly side of [illegible] And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between the 8th-av. and the 7th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 8th-av. and the 9th-av., as the same are laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHON COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 9th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WOODWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (second-story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 5th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 24th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of [illegible] and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WOODWORTH, ARTHUR J. MILLS, ABRAHAM MOORE. } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, from the 4th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (5th story, front room,) in the City, on or before the 22d day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 5th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 12th day of January, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of 4th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof, and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER. } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the XIXth Ward of said City. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 28th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved, by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 50 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 3d day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say: On the north by the southerly line or side of 67th-st.; on the south by the northerly line or side of 42d-st.; on the east by the westerly line or side of 11th-av., and on the west by the easterly line or side of 12th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of the 11th-av. between 60th-st. and 59th-st. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the 12th-av., between 59th and 60th-sts., aforesaid, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK. } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 42d-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Tax Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line or side of 30th-st., and the centre line of the block between 41st and 42d-sts., and extending to the distance of about 103 feet on either side thereof. And, also, all those certain other pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in said City, on either side of the 1st-av., between the centre line of the block between 41st and 42d-sts., on the south, and the line of high-water mark in the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one-half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue, outside the line of high-water mark.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR. } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR against GEORGE OSWALD.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To GEORGE OSWALD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 11th day of October, [illegible] at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars and seventy-one cents ($[illegible] 71,) with interest from the 28th day of February, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1854.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 187 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JENKINS, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence No. 38 East 24th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated [illegible]

WILLIAM M. CALDWELL, Administrator.

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[illegible]

J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] The closing sales of Winter dress goods, at [illegible] Hall, No. 261 Grand-street, afford the most [illegible] bargains. [illegible] Towle & Co. are closing their stock of Winter goods, they offer extraordinary inducements.

[Advertisement.]

DON GIOVANNI, OR THE SPECTRE ON HORSEBACK, concludes the performance of PERHAM'S Ethiopian Troupe this evening. This laughable Operatic Extravaganza, with all original music, new scenery, dresses, tricks and transformations, is bound to create a sensation in the world of amusement, and should be visited by all who can enjoy the blending of the sublime with ridiculous. The Railroad Gallop, and sundry other attractions, will be found in the bill. LANE, the Champion Jig Dancer, and BOYD, on Bones, will come in for their share of praise.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Names and Definitions of the Organs—The Social Faculties: AMATIVENESS—Sexual love, fondness, attraction, etc. CONJUGAL LOVE—Union for life, the pairing instinct. PARENTAL LOVE—Care of offspring and all young. FRIENDSHIP—Sociality, union and clinging of friends. INHABITATIVENESS—Love of home and country. CONTINUITY—Application, finishing up, consecutiveness. VITATIVENESS—Clinging to life, repelling disease. Examinations, with written descriptions, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RICH FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES.—A large assortment of Furs from HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-street, New-York, will be sold at auction at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-street, Brooklyn, by JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer. To-morrow, Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., and in the evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Those who wish to remember their friends appropriately the coming holidays, should bear in mind the precious photographic portraits executed by BRADY, No. 359 Broadway. [illegible] Copies of any size [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO CURE [illegible]!—Sent entirely free to every sufferer, on receipt of a single three cent stamp, which will be used in prepaying said information. Address Box No. 98, Post-Office, Albany, N. Y.

MARRIED.

On Friday, Dec. 15, by Rev. A. H. Wright, Mr. THOMAS [illegible] to Miss [illegible] YORK.

In Lynnedale, on Thursday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Mr. Sawyer, Dr. E. HOLLAND, of New-Grasselsburg, and Miss HENRIETTA [illegible], daughter of the late Caleb Lyon, Esq., and sister of Hon. Caleb Lyon, M. C.

In Augusta, Ga., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Dumont, ADRIAN C. IVES and AMANDA W. THEW, both of that city.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 16, Mrs. MARGARET C. BOWEN, relict of Elisha J. Bowen, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 22 Ludlow-st., at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th inst. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 16, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. DEBORAH ANN DEAN, wife of Silas Dean, aged 35 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family, and her brothers-in-law, George and —— Dean, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock, and the funeral on Wednesday morning, at — o'clock, from her late residence, No. 102 Orchard-st. Her remains will be taken to Northcastle Corners, for interment.

California papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 17, at 7 o'clock, with Christian fortitude, Mrs. ELLEN SEXTON, widow of the late Michael Sexton, of inflammation of the lungs, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 10th-st.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M., of typhoid pneumonia, at the residence of Dr. Nelson Munro, No. 25 East 25th-st., RICHARD THOMAS MULLIGAN, of the First Ward, aged 54 years and 4 months.

Due notice of the obsequies will be given to-morrow.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday, Dec. 16, Mr. CHAS B. PEDDIE, aged 25 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Agnes Peddie, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

On Saturday, Dec. 16, of hydrocephalus, ELLA, youngest child of [illegible] and Jeannette Sanxay, aged 2 years.

At Ware, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 14, of lung fever, Mrs. ELIZABETH B. YALE, widow of the late Rev. Cyrus Yale, of New-Hartford, Conn., aged 64 years.

In Boston, on Thursday, Dec. 14, SAMUEL BEALS, aged 75, of that city.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 16.

$3,000 Kentucky 6s....s3 [illegible]	[illegible]	20 N. Y. Cen. R. R....b60 [illegible]	
1,000 Ind. St. 5s. s3. p. & c 75		137 do. [illegible]	
2,000 Virginia 6s.... [illegible]		270 do. [illegible]	
3,000 do.....c [illegible]		50 do. ....s30 [illegible]	
11,500 do. [illegible]		50 do. [illegible]	
2,000 Erie Income Bonds [illegible]		50 do. [illegible]	
1,000 Erie Con. Bs. '71.s3 [illegible]		20 do. [illegible]	
7,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. [illegible]		50 do. [illegible]	
5,000 do. [illegible]		16 Chi. & R'k Isl'd R. R. [illegible]	
5,000 do. ....b30 [illegible]		100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.b60 [illegible]	
2,500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B. [illegible]		100 do. [illegible]	
1,000 do. [illegible]		200 Erie Railroad [illegible]	
1,000 Pennsa. St. (20 in.) [illegible]		100 do. [illegible]	
25 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.s3 [illegible]		10 do. [illegible]	
10 Metropolitan Bank [illegible]		150 do. [illegible]	
5 Continental Bank [illegible]		150 do. [illegible]	
200 Canton Company [illegible]		50 do. [illegible]	
100 do. ....b60 [illegible]		50 do. [illegible]	
450 Nicar. Transit Co. [illegible]		100 do. [illegible]	
100 do. [illegible]		100 do. [illegible]	
100 do. [illegible]		100 do. [illegible]	
100 do. [illegible]		350 do. [illegible]	
200 do. [illegible]		200 do. [illegible]	
100 do. ....b10 [illegible]		200 do. [illegible]	
1000 do. ....b60 [illegible]		25 Hudson R. Railroad [illegible]	
100 do. ....s30 [illegible]		400 Harlem Railroad [illegible]	
100 do. [illegible]		400 do. [illegible]	
200 Cumber. Coal Co. [illegible]		450 Reading Railroad [illegible]	
200 do. [illegible]		200 do. [illegible]	
100 do. [illegible]		50 do. [illegible]	
100 do. ....b60 [illegible]		10 Cleve. & Toledo R. R. [illegible]	
50 Panama Railroad.... 71		100 do. ....b60 [illegible]	

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Virginia 6s.... [illegible]	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.b60 31
15,000 Ill. Int. Imp. S'k '47 [illegible]	10 do. s3 30
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. [illegible]	15 Mich. South. R. R.b15 [illegible]
2,000 do. [illegible]	200 Reading Railroad [illegible]
50 Canton Company [illegible]	50 Erie Railroad [illegible]
50 do. [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
50 Cumberland Coal Co. [illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
100 Nicara. Trans. Co. [illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
50 do. [illegible]	50 do. [illegible]
50 do. [illegible]	100 N. Y. Central R. R. [illegible]
25 Panama Railroad.... 71	100 do. [illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 18—A. M.

The past week closed up without much relaxation in the demand and terms for Money, though it is a favorable sign to notice that much of the present activity in the wants of borrowers grows out of the export movement of produce, instead of specie, and the difficulty of negotiating Foreign bills even at low prices, instead of the urgent request for such bills and their scarcity at high prices. The difference is a very marked one, although the temporary inconvenience to factors and shippers may be quite uncomfortable for the moment. Before the French steamer sailed on Saturday, there was an anxious desire to place both French and English Exchange, and in some cases very low terms were made in order to realize the proceeds of the bills by this opportunity. The probability is, that before the next packet day, which is ten days off, there will be a large accumulation of Exchange, and with the present demands of Government [illegible] the competition among bill drawers [illegible] will be quite active; absorbing nearly all the available means of the Foreign Banking houses. This, we expect, is one cause of continued closeness. Another is the near approach to the closing settlements of the year, which scarcely ever fail, even in the best of times, to produce stringency during the holiday week and the week or two preceding. It is aggravated this season by the accumulated embarrassments of a year of disaster, both financial and material, of shipwreck to property, to trade and to life. There appears to be a longing in the business mind for the day that shall blot the figures 1854 from the calendar of the present, and with it a determination to enter upon the new year with better hopes for the future.

The Import of Foreign Merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, was $1,330,941, against $2,242,640 same week last year. The aggregate for the calendar year, according to the returns by weeks, to the present date is $171,775,000, against $182,[illegible],000 to same period in 1853. The export of Specie for the week was only $41,000, against $1,233,000 the corresponding week of last December. The importance of this wide difference in the outward movement of the precious metals, coupled with the weekly, instead of semi-monthly arrivals from California, cannot be too highly estimated. It is particularly opportune, while partial distrust is being indulged among the masses in bank paper and the Savings system, as insuring the ability of the City Banks and every well organized Savings Institution, like the Bank of Savings in Chambers-street, upon which a senseless, or insidiously prompted run is now making, not only to pay promptly, but to pay in double eagles, while this state of feeling continues. The total Specie export for the calendar year to the present date is $37,146,000, against $25,712,000 to same period in 1853. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $5,628,366, against $6,772,837 at the close of the previous week. Most of this large difference is believed to have passed through the Assay Office into the Banks, and partially from the Banks to the Savings Institutions and neighboring cities. The result to the Weekly Average, to be declared this afternoon, will probably amount to an accumulation of $400,000 to $600,000. The amount drawn by the one or two Savings Banks which have been more or less run upon for several days past, will be restored in the course of this week, by the sale to the Government of a portion of their United States Stocks. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase these Stocks at present high premiums expire on the 31st inst. We do not know that the Savings managers will have much cause, in the end, to regret the accidental emergency which is about to cause the conversion of these Stocks. It transfers so much gold, including a round premium on the Stocks, from the Government lock-up to the hands of their distrusting depositors, who in turn will soon tire of the trouble and risk of keeping the money about their persons and houses. The Chambers-street Bank has already forwarded $900,000 of their United States Certificates to Washington, and the Bowery will send $300,000 in a day or two. These two concerns united, hold about twelve million dollars in the most available securities. They cannot, of course, be broken by calls of $20,000 to $50,000 a day. The loss of the run is to the poor depositors, who forfeit all their interest since July. The gain will be to the Savings system, the strength of which, when properly conducted, as we have reason to know is the case in these instances, will be tested in the entire ease with which the present demand is met.

The fluctuations of the Stock Exchange through the week were upon the whole against the rise. A further advance was had on the Income Bonds of the Erie Railroad, owing to the near approach to the New Loan in exchange for which they will be used by the present buyers; as much as 96½ was paid on 60 days and 95 ⅌ cent. cash. Virginia State Bonds were also ½@1 ⅌ cent. better for a few days, but the advance was lost on the closing sales. Erie Railroad shares ranged 36 down to 33¾; again up to 36¼ and closed 35 cash, on Saturday afternoon. New-York Central shares were equally unsteady, 82½ to 78½ through the week, closing 79¼ cash, and 78¾ sellers 60 days. There was continued depression in Nicaragua Transit Stock until Saturday, when the rates partially rallied. The business in Illinois Central Bonds was large; the sellers rather pressing and prices down 1@1½ ⅌ cent. The week closed without much spirit at the Board.

The rates for Money, as during the previous week, were uniformly high on paper having over 60 days to run, say 12@15 for first class, and 15@18 ⅌ cent. on fair names. Lenders have been generally fortunate with their City paper, as the failures have been comparatively few among the heavy merchants. They are losers, however, by the recent break up in Boston. At call, there is a moderate amount of Money offered to the Stock houses, but on all time hypothecations, the terms are about the same, and in some instances dearer than on business paper, even when the Stocks pledged are of the most available market standing. The closing terms for foreign bills, on Saturday morning, took the wide range of 106@108¼ on London, and 5.16¼@5.25 on Paris. The rates on the North of Europe were also lower. Bremen offered as low as 77¾.

We regret to hear that the Government has just discharged a numerous labor force at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The Iron establishments in the City; the Ship-yards; the Carpet-mills, and other manufacturing establishments; and the up-town builders, are also reducing their force, at a peculiarly unfortunate season. It is much to be desired that the Navy Department at Washington should reconsider their orders. If it be possible to give employment in mid-Winter to the destitute laborers, many of whom have dependent families, the Government is rich enough to do it, without detriment to other interests. The City Corporation, too, would do well to hurry up their improvements on the City Hall; the Central Park, and other contemplated new work. It is next to impossible to renew or continue private enterprises. If there has not been too much building already—and all thus far without reducing rents to a living scale—the prospects of Real Estate are not such as to authorize additional contracts with money at 12 to 18 ⅌ cent. The same remark applies to the merchant marine and the private ship-yards. Should the Collins steamers be sold to the French Government—which could not be made a subject of complaint against the owners so long as our own rulers are indisposed to give the reliable assurances of encouragement—a new line of European steamers, less expensive in construction, but yet requiring the immediate and liberal employment of labor, would be wanted. There is little doubt that the Collins Company could have two and a quarter millions dollars for their three vessels abroad. The offer we know has been more than intimated.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

One of the popular commercial errors indulged in this country last year, on the declaration of the European War, was that the United States were to be benefited in the carrying trade of the world, during the struggle between the Western Powers of Europe and the Czar of Russia. This country had received such advantage in former wars, say from 1796 to 1807, though it can scarcely be said that the advantage was a substantial one or long enjoyed, as it was followed by embargoes at home, and non-intercourse acts abroad, and ultimately paid for by the war of 1812, [illegible] and [illegible] season, of 1815–16. But the mistake in the present instance is, that the Eastern War is not altogether between maritime nations, as in the times of the great NAPOLEON. The belligerent Allied Powers are commercial States to be sure, but not so the common enemy in the North of Europe. The commerce of Great Britain and France is secure as against Russia. It would scarcely be safer, though it would undoubtedly be more profitable, in a time of peace. No additional share of the carrying trade of the world therefore falls to the lot of the United States, on account of the war, while the reaction in trade, caused in some measure by the interference, leaves our merchant marine less profitably employed in the close of 1854 than in 1853.

A table which accompanies the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the progress of the business of reëxportation, or the shipment of Foreign Goods from the United States. No department of our trade statistics exhibits such marked irregularities from 1790 to the general peace of 1815, and since then its variations, though less sudden, have not been scaled either by the rule of comparative tonnage or population. In 1795, it had reached $8,489,000. In 1796, when England and Germany had become embroiled in the wars which grew out of the French Revolution and the advent of NAPOLEON as the leader of the French armies, it suddenly rose to $26,300,000. Followed

In 1797 by......	$27,000,000	In 1800 by......	$39,130,000
1798 by......	33,000,000	1801 by......	46,642,000
1799 by......	45,523,000	1802 by......	35,774,000

Then came the Treaty of Amiens, the effect of which was to reduce the figures in 1803 to $13,594,000. The wars were soon resumed, and the amount,

In 1804, was....	$36,231,000	In 1806..........	60,283,000
In 1805..........	53,179,000	In 1807..........	59,643,000

Next came the effect of the embargo of Mr. JEFFERSON; the orders in Council in England, and the Berlin and Milan decrees of NAPOLEON, which reduced the sum in 1808 to $12,997,000; 1809, $20,797,000; 1810, 24,391,000; and 1811, $16,022,000. Following these was our own war of 1812–'15, pending which there was only, in 1812, $8,495,000 Foreign Goods reëxported; in 1813, $2,847,000; in 1814, $145,000; and in 1815, $6,583,350. From 1816 to 1854, the annual sums have generally varied between $17,138,000 in 1816, and $24,850,000, rising a few millions above the maximum in 1833–35, and falling below the minimum in 1829–30, 1838, and 1842–47. The figures of 1816, after 37 years of general peace in Europe, were not increased half a million of dollars in 1853. During this period the registered and enrolled tonnage of the United States steadily increased from 1,298,000 tons 1821, (the first date in the official report,) to 4,407,000 in 1853.

It is to be regretted that a Press, so respectable and reliable as that of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, should allow anonymous and irresponsible correspondents to use its columns to serve their private ends, and by insinuations or false statements to create an alarm and distrust calculated, if not intended, to bring Hartford and other Connecticut City Bonds upon the market, by a run upon the Banks, perchance to afford some broker another opportunity for a successful speculation upon this class of securities.—Hartford Courant.

The Hartford Courant will please understand that we have neither published Wall-street attacks on Connecticut Bank management, nor given place to irresponsible correspondents from any quarter. The subject was admitted to discussion, pro and con, on communications from New-Haven and Middletown, accompanied by names of the first respectability at home, we believe on both sides. The New-Haven author, of whom particular complaint is made, we know to be responsible.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 16.

The COTTON market is dull, and the tendency of prices downward. We report the sales to-day at 6,000 bales. The sales of the week add up 40,000 bales. The stock on hand is 160,000 bales; and the increased receipts at this port, over those of last year at this time, amount to 41,000 bales. SUGAR has declined ⅛c. ⅌ lb. The rates for STERLING EXCHANGE are without alteration. MOLASSES is in fair request at 15½c. ⅌ gallon.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 15.

Our COTTON market is dull, with a declining tendency. The sales of the week foot up 6,000 bales. The sales to-day amount to 1,000 bales. We quote middling at 7½c.@8c. FREIGHTS to Liverpool are ½d. STERLING EXCHANGE is selling at 6@7½ ⅌ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 15.

There is a complete panic in the COTTON market here, owing to the large failure of the house of DULIN. The sales to-day were 1,000 bales, at irregular rates.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 16.

HOGS are dull, at $4.25. Prime barrel LARD is selling at 9¼c. ⅌ lb. For Mess PORK $11 25 ⅌ bbl. is asked. Eastern EXCHANGE is quoted at 1 ⅌ cent. premium.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 16.

COTTON—Demand moderate; prices irregular, and in favor of the purchaser.

WOOL—The business for the week has been rather light. Sales, 64,800 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Market dull. Sales, 14,000 pieces.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Union, for Southampton and Havre—Sister Eugenie, Thomas Singleton, Charles Chattaway, E. Zhishner, H. Desner, Joseph Sheldon, A. Fox, H. Morey, C. Barthe, Mrs. M. Kapman, A. Weber, John Pia, F. Gercke, G. Bosco, J. Follet, Mr. Botto, Mr. Gaubert, A. Paulus, Mr. Forgele, John Bishop, Mr. Bornet, Mr. Hugon and servant, H. W. Glenoy, Mrs. Suffriot, G. H. Deland, C. Hemmerich, Mr. Edward, Terrence Keenan—Total, 29.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Henry E. Palmer, W. M. Whittemore, Miss Mary A. Lawrence, Wm. R. Lawrence, Miss Sinclair, Miss Nightingale, Miss M. Nightingale, Franklin Chapman, Capt. Davidson, Miss Jane A. Andrews, J. L. Oliver, A. W. Evans, C. Simpson, Mr. Nightingale, Chas. S. Arnold, J. Creamer, Miss C. P. Morrill, Mrs. H. J. Gilbert, children and nurse, J. H. Waring, J. A. M. King, Dr. Hasler, P. D. Mercereau, Thos. McCollor, L. F. Adams, Mr. Hall, Dr. A. D. Putnam, D. Pynchon, John H. Parker, Mr. Ira Peck, Master Lyan, J. R. Moore, John J. Kerr, T. Frisbie, M. Barney, J. Barney, C. Brunange, W. B. Fairman, W. Porter, S. Le Clark, G. C. Shirlich, G. Griffin, Geo. M. Griffin, W. D. Gookin, and 90 in steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—A. Hogan, William Sheehan, Peter Van Cortlandt, Jos. Malone, Seymour Cooke, Walter James, F. S. Hopkins, John Dougherty, Danl. Dougherty, Mrs. M. C. Condit, Miss Sarah Waller, Jas. H. Hardwick, G. Dunspaugh, Dr. Carter, lady and child, John Nimmo, M. C. Watkins, Thos. Rutte and lady, Mrs. Martha W. Allen, A. N. Robinson, Joseph Denenfoille, Henry Stowell, Wm. McCullo, R. M. Crane, John Morrison, Wm. Rodman, S. Welsinsky, R. Sherman and lady, David Sherman, C. Johnson, W. J. Comstock, W. Hanley, John Coombe, Mrs. J. Herring, Miss Herring, Miss F. Paige, Miss M. Mason, Miss L. Johnson, Miss Brown, J. McGowen, and 37 in the steerage.

In steamship Southerner, for Charleston—Dr. Chivers, lady and infant, R. Deery, A. B. Chapin, John Peckner, O. Swartout, Geo. Hollingsworth, J. M. Seckel, Jr., P. Welch, C. Carroll, B. D. Green and lady, W. B. Weeser, M. Wells, J. C. Whitmore, W. H. Blanchard, Jas. Linnan, E. Morgan, F. Retter, Jos. Tracey, J. Carey, C. M. Foy, and 67 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. R. W. Shufeldt, 3 children and servant, H. Jones, F. V. Lansing, Miss E. Morse, W. Cotten, S. B. Read, R. W. Mason, J. Hart, W. Fortune, Madam C. Ferrari, Mrs. E. Blount, Pedro Lassus, E. Kreichenberg, H. Weiman, E. F. Griarte, A. J. de Velasco, H. A. Barclay, Ramon Rivas, P. Millett, A. M. More, W. E. Foujaud.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Wm. Porter, Wm. Barry, T. E. Bishop, J. Lovett, H. P. Voorhies, and 12 in the steerage.

In packet-ship American Congress, from London and Portsmouth—Mr. Whilton and daughter, of London, Miss Moore, Miss J. Frow, Miss C. Frow, R. B. Lockwood, Mr. Morton, R. Ring, Thos. Ring, Mrs. Cowley and son, Miss Flight.

In packet-ship Yorkshire, from Liverpool—Miss Charlotte Christina Berker, Mr. Milet, lady and friend, A. Veitstians, Leon St. Maro and lady.

In ship Albert Gallatin, from Liverpool—Mr. Currier, of Philadelphia, Mr. Conroy, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 7 19 | Sun sets........ 4 34 | Moon rises..... 4 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 8 47 | Gov. Island... 7 37 | Hell Gate..... 9 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.. SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Devonshire, Lord, London; America, Barstow, Liverpool, D. A. Kingsland & Son; J. D. Cooper, Cowell, Waterford, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Bernard, Graves, Antwerp; South Carolina, Stewart, Antwerp, Post & Ryerson; Castilian, Graves, Benicia, Howland & Aspinwall; Santiago, Lethrop, Melbourne, Mailler & Lord; Chas. Hill, Hale, Montevideo, A. Ladd; Guttenberg, Weeks, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; John Ravenal, Morrison, Charleston, Barclay & Livingston; Caroline Nesmith, Kenney, Charleston, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Courant, Gray, Antwerp, Post & Ryerson; Turk, Small, Marseilles, Gomez, Wallis & Co.; Celestina, (Span.) Lonsat, Barcelona, Aguirre & Galway; Rosa, (Br.) Brown, St. Johns, N. B., Barclay & Livingston; Virginian, Kenedy, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Brigs Herald (Br.) Holmes, Cadiz, Hamilton & Co.; Edward, Fales, Manzanilla, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; John Stevens, Peters, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; Catli. Nickels, Hatch, Cardenas, H. P. Buck & Co.; Perseverance, Place, Pensacola, Place & Watts; Nancy Plaisted, Hoyt, Key West, Brunner & Drake.

Schrs. Nebraska, Pennington, Lavacca, Brower & Co.; F. A. Ward, Hoff, Matanzas, Dow, Loud & Co.; S. Faber, [illegible]; Grand Gulf, [illegible] & Co.; [illegible] Mobile, Lane, West & Co.; S. B. Strong, [illegible]; [illegible] Holmes; D. W. Lord, Smith, Baltimore, [illegible] & Lord; River Queen, Fowler, Providence, master. [illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Ship Albert Gallatin, (packet,) Delano, Liverpool Oct. [illegible], with mdse. and 351 passengers to C. Grinnell. Had [illegible] and 7 births on the passage. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ship Yorkshire, (packet,) Marshall, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and 463 steerage passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales nearly the entire passage; has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks. Had 14 deaths on the passage.

Ship Bavaria, Cole, Antwerp Oct. 28, with mdse. and 203 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co., vessel to W. Nelson. Had 1 death on the passage.

Ship Republik, (Brem.) Wenke, Bremen Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henschen & Unkart.

Bark Linden, (Br.) Haskin, Sligo 52 ds., with pig iron and 140 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Nov. 6, lat. 41 18, lon. 40 35, spoke ship Alliance, from Newcastle for New-York.

Ship Arthur, (of New-Haven,) Talbot, Callao 88 ds., and St. Thomas 21 ds., with guano to master.

Bark John Murray, (of Boston,) Wasgatt, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Bark Globe, (Br.) Wylie, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., via St. Thomas 18 ds., with guano to T. W. Riley.

Brig Augusta, Stone, Savannah 9 ds., with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Bolivar, (Brem.) Von Bergen, Angostura 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Gelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy weather during the passage.

Brig Sarah, (Br.) Daniels, Port-au-Prince 28 ds., with coffee and logwood to J. Pickard. Experienced heavy gales on the passage.

Schr. Surprise, (Br.) Sherris, Malaga 50 ds., with fruit to A. McAndrew.

Schr. Walcott, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Howard, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Whirlwind, Neal, Bridgeport, Conn., in ballast to master.

Schr. H. B. Weston, Maloy, Swansboro', with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. Enchantress, Jane, Savannah 10 ds., with mdse. to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Young America, (3-masted,) Phinney, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Lucretia, Morse, Port-au-Prince 20 ds., with logwood to master.

Schr. Jane, (Br., 3-masted,) Benson, Denia, with fruit to Chamberlain & Robinson.

Schr. Rebecca, Weglom, Petersburg 4 ds., with cotton to J. Hunter.

Schr. Washington, Egbert, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Francis Crocker, Paine, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ashland, Poland, Philadelphia, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Rio Grande, Brewster, Norfolk 2 ds.

Schr. W. E. Leggett, Gibson, Baltimore 3 ds.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Mallock, Providence.

WIND—During the day, N. W., and light.

Arrived.... SUNDAY, Dec. 17.

Steamship Cahawba, Shufeldt, New-Orleans, via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. Dec. 13, lat. 28 30 N., lon. 79 21 W., spoke ship T. P. Whiting, from New-Orleans, standing to the northward; Dec. 15, 24 P. M., lat. 34 21 N., lon. 75 26 W., exchanged signals with a herm. brig showing a blue signal, with a white block.

Ship American Congress, (packet,) Williams, London and Portsmouth Nov. 8, with mdse. and 290 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ship Yankee Ranger, (new,) Ingraham, Rockland 5 ds., in ballast to master—is 707 tons burden; came to this port for sale.

[illegible]

Bark Mary Ann Peter, Brown, Bristol, (Eng.) 46 ds., with mdse. and 68 passengers to H. & F. W. Meyers.

[illegible]

Bark Jane E. Williams, Mason, Bordeaux 38 ds., with wine, brandy, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brig Maria, (of Bristol, R. I.,) Gage, Bristol, R. I., 12 ds., bound to Havana—put into this port for repairs, having, on the 9th inst., lat. 41, lon. 71 20, taken a heavy gale from W. to W. N. W. and W., during which was lying to and driven off to lee. [illegible] lost maintopmast and foresail, foretopsail, mainstaysail and jib, and is leaking 700 strokes per hour.

Brig Brookline, Eastport 10 ds., with lumber and fish to Smith & Boynton. Experienced heavy weather, split sails.

Brig John H. Jones, (of Cold Spring,) Mills, Glasgow, via Newport, R. I., 5 ds., with pig iron to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Mary Clark, Forsyth, Curacoa 25 ds., with hides and fustic to Devale & Co. [illegible] Has experienced heavy gales for 14 days in succession, and was blown off the coast 400 miles to the eastward; been in sight of the Highlands 3 ds., in a calm.

Schr. State of Maine, (of Frankfort,) Cummings, Frankfort 20 ds., with molasses and lumber to S. L. Carnes.

Schr. Mayflower, Robinson, Machias 10 ds., with lumber and lath to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. James Brown, Brown, Millbridge, 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Julia Martha, Crowley, Addison 10 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. E. F. Lewis, Berry, Portland, Me., 12 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Homer, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to E. & H. Herpeck.

Schr. Senate, Hillott, Eastport 10 ds., with lath and lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Milton, Hawkins, Wareham 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. Kingfisher, Hooper, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Delaware, Burton, Rockland, with lime.

Sloop Pomeer, Fowler, Providence, with mdse.

Schr. Mary and Francis, Layton, Addison 10 ds., with Propeller R. B. Forbes, Morris, Boston—arr. 16th, and left this morning, taking in tow ship Dashing Wave, Fisk, for Boston.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Below.

Ship Underwriter, (packet,) Mulloner, Liverpool Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Kermit & Carow.

Ship John G. Hyde, Snow, Antwerp Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers. The above were reported by pilot-boat Mary Catharine, (No. 6.)

Sailed.

Steamships Union, Havre; Augusta, Savannah; Southerner, Charleston; Roanoke, Norfolk; ships Columbia, Liverpool; Christiana, London.

Memoranda.

The ship Mary Green, arrived from New-Orleans 13th inst., reports that on the 7th and 8th inst., lat. 36, lon. 73, experienced very heavy gales from W. to W. N. W., split sails and sustained other damage.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 16—Arr., ship Grey Feather, of New-York, from Calcutta Aug. 28.

Dec. 17—Arr., bark Virginia Ann, Still, (late McDonald,) who died on the 10th,) Antwerp Nov. 6. Dec. 10, lat. 43 13, lon. 60 30, fell in with the bark Hero, of Yarmouth, Davis, from New-York for Waterford, laden with corn, having had heavy weather, pumps choked, larboard rail under water. Took off the captain and crew. Also arrived, Fanny Buck, McGilvery, Newcastle, Eng., Nov. 1; Mary Leonard, (Br.) Glasgow—19th inst., saw a new bark, apparently waterlogged, and a bark lying by, supposed to be taking off the crew—both vessels were painted black; Rainbow, Gage, London Oct 29; had heavy weather; spoke, 2d inst., lat. 43 58, lon. 58 30, ship Rochambeau, Stackpole, from Antwerp for New-York; 6th, lat. 46 20, lon. 14, fell in with foreign brig Gazelle, dismasted and abandoned; Ellen Noyes, Cole, Baltimore; brigs Gold Hunter, Perry, Glasgow; Edward, Hodgdon, Rondout; Zora, Anderson, do.; Lady of the Lake, Shute, Philadelphia; Thos. Aschorn, Fuller, Mobile.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 9, lat. 48, lon. 26, ship Compromise, from Liverpool for New-York, and again on the 15th, in lat. 41, lon. 35.

Nov. 13, lat. 49 27, lon. 35 07, exchanged signals with ship George Washington, from Liverpool for Boston.

Nov. 14, lat. 40 29, lon. 64 04, exchanged signals with ship Osterwald, bound E.

Nov. 15, lat. 39 27, lon. 71 17, ship Horizon, from Boston for New-Orleans, 2 ds. out.

Nov. 19, lat. 30 06, lon. 48 30, brig Sea Foam, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia for Rio Janeiro.

Nov. 26, lat. 20 49, lon. 69 03, was seen bark Franklin, of Portland, standing South.

Dec. 13, at noon, lat. 39 11, lon. 73 31, was passed ship Water Witch, from New-York for San Francisco.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, barks Kanawha, dsg.; Ringgold, do.; Isabella, do.; brig James Caskell, do.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

First Ward.—At a meeting of the Whig Executive Committee of the 1st Ward, held at head-quarters, No. 8 State-st., on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, on motion it was Resolved, That the Whigs of this Ward assemble on TUESDAY MORNING, the 19th December, at the Atlantic Garden, No. 11 Broadway, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting five members to represent the Ward in the Whig General Committee, five members to the Whig Young Men's Committee, and fifteen members of the Ward Committee for the year 1855, and that Robert S. Collins, Peter H. Graham, and Thomas Nesbit, act as Inspectors of said election.

R. S. COLLINS, Chairman.

JOSEPH A. GARDNER, Secretary.

Second Ward—WHIG COMMITTEE.—Pursuant to the recommendation of the Whig General Committee, a Primary Election will be held at No. 25 Ann-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, the 19th December inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock, to elect Delegates to the various Committees for the ensuing year. By order of the Ward Committee, under the following named Inspectors: J. MANNING, J. GALLAGHER, and J. G. ABBE.

G. CLIFTON, Chairman.

J. E. CARTER, J. GALLAGHER, } Secretaries.

Third Ward.—In pursuance of a call from the Whig General Committee, a Primary Election will be held in the Third Ward on TUESDAY, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M., under the direction of Inspectors appointed by the Ward Committee. Poll held at the Court House, No. 4 Murray-st.

GUY R. PELTON, Chairman.

JOHN M. COSTA, Secretary.

[illegible]

Fifth Ward Whigs, Attend.—In pursuance of instructions from the Whig General Executive Committee, there will be held on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 19, at No. 147 West Broadway, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, a Primary Election, to choose Delegates to represent the Whigs of the Ward in the General and Young Men's Whig Committee, and also to elect members of the Ward Committee for the ensuing year. John M. Bennet, Thomas E. Smith, and Nicholas G. Van Alstyne, will act as Inspectors of said Election. By order of the Ward Committee.

LEMUEL W. PARKES, Chairman.

J. WOOLSEY BROWN, Secretary.

Sixth Ward.—In pursuance of the call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, an election will be held on TUESDAY MORNING, 19th inst., between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, at No. 51 Elm-st., to choose five delegates to the Whig General Committee; five delegates to the Young Men's Whig Committee, and a Ward Committee. By order of Ward Committee.

OWEN W. BRENNAN,
E. C. VAN WYCK,
CHAS. B. FOOTE.

Seventh Ward.—In pursuance of the call of the Whig General Committee, the Whig electors of the Seventh Ward are requested to meet at No. 19 Jefferson-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M., for the purpose of electing five Delegates to the Whig General Committee, and five Delegates to the Whig Young Men's General Committee, and fifteen to compose the Seventh Ward Whig Committee for the ensuing year.

JACOB S. ANDERSON, ZEBULON C. INSLEE, WM. H. COVINGTON, } Inspectors of Election.

By order of the Regular Whig Ward Committee.

CHARLES S. WESTCOTT, Chairman.

F. B. CONE, Secretary.

Eighth Ward.—The Democratic Whig Electors of the VIIIth Ward, are requested to attend an Election at (Oberly's,) No. 64 Wooster-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., to elect by ballot, five representatives to the Whig General Committee, and five representatives to the Young Men's Democratic Whig General Committee, and a Ward Committee, consisting of seventeen members, for the ensuing year.

WM. BOGERT, JOHN J. SILLCOCK, STEPHEN H. WILLIAMSON, } Inspectors.

Ninth Ward.—In pursuance of a call of the Whig General Committee, the Whigs of the Ward are respectfully invited to attend the Primary Election to be held on TUESDAY MORNING, the 19th inst., at the Bleecker-st. House, No. 273 Bleecker-st., to elect the Committees for the ensuing year. Polls open from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. By order.

JOHN A. CREGIER, Chairman.

W. H. GEDNEY, N. D. THAYER, } Secretaries.

Tenth Ward Whig Primary Election.—An Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th December inst. between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 287 Broome-st. for the purpose of choosing five Delegates to the General Committee, and five Delegates to the Young Men's General Committee; also, a Ward Committee of fifteen members.

E. H. DOMINICK, WM. L. MILLER, WM. ALLEN. } Inspectors.

By order of Ward Committee.

DAVID MILLER, Chairman.

Eleventh Ward.—Pursuant to a notice from the Whig General Executive Committee, a meeting of the Whigs of the Ward is called at Union Hall, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M., for the purpose of electing the several Committees to represent the Ward.

SIMEON JOHNSON, SIMON HAZELTON, RICHARD G. HUNT. } Inspectors.

By order of the Ward Committee.

JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, Chairman.

JOSEPH H. THORN, Secretary.

Twelfth Ward.—Pursuant to the call of the Whig General Committee, an election for Members of the General Committee, Young Men's General Committee, and Ward Committee of this Ward, will be held on the 19th day of December, 1854, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Arbour Hotel, corner of 125th-st. and 4th-av.

By order of the Ward Committee.

S. A. HILLS, Chairman, pro tem.

PHILIP JORDAN, Secretary.

Sixteenth Ward.—An election is to take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., of the Whigs of the XVIth Ward, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. To elect delegates to the Old and Young Men's General Committee and Ward Committee.

Seventeenth Ward.—The Democratic Whig Electors of the XVIIth Ward are hereby notified that a Primary Election will be held at Kirk's Hotel, corner of the Bowery and 4th-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, 19th inst., between the hours of 8 and 9, to elect delegates to the General Committee and a Ward Committee for the ensuing year. By order of the Ward Committee.

C. W. LAWRENCE, Chairman.

WM. H. RIBLET, JAS. L. BERRIAN, JOS. HAIGHT. } Inspectors.

D. B. ANDREWS, Secretary.

Twentieth Ward.—The Democratic Whig Electors of the XXth Ward are requested to attend an Election at No. 373 7th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M., to elect by ballot five representatives to the Whig General Committee, and five representatives to the Democratic Whig Young Men's General Committee, and a Ward Committee of thirty-five members for the ensuing year.

JAMES T. COENHOVEN, JOHN V. GRIDLEY, JOHN BRADY, } Inspectors.

Twenty-second Ward.—The Whigs of the XXIId Ward will hold a primary election at the Union Cottage, Broadway, near 58th-st., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., Dec. 19, by order of the General Committee. The Ward Committee elected will meet the first THURSDAY in January, at the above place, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

GEORGE M. DENNETT, WM. V. LEGGETT, CHAS. MISSING, } Inspectors.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl, with the highest testimonials, as seamstress and children's nurse; is an excellent chambermaid; is willing to assist in waiting; is a most excellent parlor maid, as she has filled both capacities; has no objection to a respectable hotel or boarding-house, in the City or Brooklyn; has two years' City reference; will take $5 to $6 a month; call for two days at No. 222 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young women; one as cook, washer and ironer—makes good bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress, and is an excellent laundress. They are well recommended. Have no objection to the country; shall endeavor in every way to please; would go together or separate. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference: one as a first-class seamstress and dressmaker; can make boys' and misses' clothing in the neatest manner, having had five years' experience in the City; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference: one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; is a very good cook and a capital laundress. Has excellent references from City and country, and will be found to understand her business. No objection to go any distance in the country. Call at No. 78 3d-av., old No. 84.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, Protestants, to do general housework. Are good plain cooks, excellent washers and ironers, good bakers. Will take from $3 to $4 per month. Can be seen at No. 299 7th-av., for 2 days. Best City reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, (a Protestant,) to do general housework; she is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful. Best of reference given. Call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For American, English, and other superior servants well recommended, most of whom are willing to work for $4 per month to suit the hard times, in City or country. Office, No. 327 Houston-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

J. S. SCUDDER.

BEST SERVANTS IN THE CITY.—As cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework and waiting girls; also German, English and Scotch servants, and German and French mechanics, laborers, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and waiters, always to be obtained at MORRIS & CONHERT'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., and in the Branch Office, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An English Lady of middle age, and of the highest respectability, is obliged from circumstances to take a situation as the above. Any gentleman widower who would have a most desirable person as regards respectability, competency and confidence they would engage her. Her friends advertise for her. Address L. L. No. 463½ Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An English widow lady requires a situation, either as companion to a lady, or to an invalid, or to travel; as housekeeper to either a lady or gentleman, where the family is not large. The friends of this lady can speak not only as to her very great respectability, but also to her capabilities in any situation. Address V. V., Times Office, New-York.

CASHIER.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, whose present engagement expires on Jan. 1, 1855, a situation as cashier, (money taker.) Good City reference can be had at his present employer's, in whose (retail cloth) establishment he served in that capacity for the last two years. Address H. D. L., office of this paper.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 247 Bowery, New-York.

WAITER.—A place is wanted in a gentleman's family for a complete servant, with suitable testimonials. Apply at grocery No. 511 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One acquainted with City retail and prescription business. Apply at No. 138 6th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A handsomely furnished room on the 2d floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife; also, two single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 14 Jones-st., between Bleecker and 4th, near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A private family would accommodate two single gentlemen with board; can give them a large front room neatly furnished, with pantry attached. Terms, $4 per week. Or would take a gentleman and his wife in the same apartment. Apply at No. 60 King-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 129 West 25th-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also Dinners without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman in a private family, or one or two boarders, east of the Bowery. Unexceptionable references. Address S. S., at this office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having more room than they occupy, would let a suite of furnished rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best locations in the City, convenient to the cars and two lines of stages. No. 11 West 14th-st., first house west of 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

PERHAM'S TROUPE—NO. 663 BROADWAY.—On MONDAY EVENING, and Every Evening this week. The Laughable Operatic Extravaganza of DON GIOVANNI; OR, THE SPECTRE ON HORSEBACK. With Original Music, New Scenery, Dresses, Tricks, &c. MISS MORTON, (first appearance) as Donna Anna. WARDEN, in the great character of Leporello. BOYD, the inimitable Moreno, as Don Giovanni. Engagement, for a limited period of MR. F. LANE, the CHAMPION JIG DANCER. The entire company will appear each evening in AN UNEQUALED PROGRAMME OF ETHIOPIAN SONGS, CHORUSES, SOLOS, DUETS, JIGS, FANCY DANCES, &c. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Cards of Admission, 25 cents.

GIFT TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH. Issued in connection with the Mirror of North and South America, now in Boston, will, for the present, by Special Arrangement, admit four persons each, to PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE. 60,000 OF THESE TICKETS ALREADY SOLD. ONLY 40,000 MORE TO SELL. To be obtained from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway. Each purchaser of one of these tickets will be presented with a certificate of share in the 100,000 VALUABLE AND COSTLY ARTICLES, donated by Mr. Perham to his patrons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last time of the Opera of THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, and last appearance but four of Mme. GRISI and Signori MARIO, BADIALI and SUSINI on MONDAY, Dec. 18, Rossini's Comic Opera in 2 acts, IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and First Circle of Secured Seats......	$2 00
Promenade Tickets......	1 50
Second Circle of Boxes......	1 00
Amphitheatre......	50
Private and Proscenium Boxes, according to locality and capacity, from......	$6 to $20 each.

Seats may be secured at the Box Office, on 14th-st., daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and also at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Doors open at 6½—Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm-chairs, $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½. DRESS CIRCLE SEATS MAY BE SECURED FROM 9 A. M. TILL 5 P. M. DAILY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1854. First Benefit in America of Mlle. NAU, on which occasion she will appear in Three Operas. Mlle. NAU as LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR. Mlle. NAU as ZERLINA, in the SYREN. Mlle. NAU as AMINA, in the SOMNAMBULA. Mr. ST. ALBYN as EDGARDO, SCOPETTO, and ELVINO. Mr. Irving as Colonel Ashton, Bobbaya, and Count Rodolph. Mr. Horncastle as Raymond, Duke Popoli, and Allisio. Mr. Harrison as Scipio, Miss Brienti as Lisa. Musical Director......Mr. THOS. BAKER. In rehearsal, the BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. And the much admired Fairy Opera of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, in two acts, with splendid scenery, changes, dresses, &c., introducing all the beautiful melodies of the piece. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway, (above Grand-st.) H. WOOD......Manager, &c. White and Ethiopian comic and sentimental performances, by some of the most talented delineators in the world. Also the old style of Negro Business, interspersed with real artistic and pleasing pantomime, and dancing in white character. Mr. WOOD, at the request of a number of heads of families, has effected an engagement with the wonderful Signor FELIX CARLO and his talented children, who will produce several novelties in rapid succession. THIS EVENING an entire change of programme. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ precisely.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 444 Broadway. OPEN EVERY EVENING. Admission 25 cents. H. WOOD, Business Manager. GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY—COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MORRIS BARNETT, Esq., Author of The Serious Family, who will make his first appearance in New-York as MONSIEUR JACQUES, in his own piece of that name. The comedy of THE SERIOUS FAMILY will be played. Sleek, Mr. Burton; Captain Maguire, Mr. Jordan; Torrens, Mr. Fisher; Lady Creamley, Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Delmaine, Miss Raymond. With, first time, the musical drama of MONSIEUR JACQUES. M. Jacques, Mr. Morris Barnett; Brocanco, Mr. Andrews; Vivid, Mr. Marchant; Nina, Miss Raymond. Mr. Barnett will sing the original ballad of "Ils-ne-sont." To conclude with the farce of A BLIGHTED BEING. TUESDAY, the two great New-York plays of THE UPPER TEN AND LOWER TWENTY, the attraction of which continues unabated, and the local satire of APOLLO IN NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performances commence at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Dec. 18, will be played the celebrated Opera of FRA DIAVOLO; OR, THE INN OF TERRACINA. Fra Diavolo....Mr. Harrison | Zerlina....Miss Louisa Pyne. To conclude with the Comedy of A LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN A PECULIARLY PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. THIS EVENING, Dec. 18, will be presented an entirely new Comedy, entitled TWO TO ONE; OR, THE KING'S VISIT. After which, the new Comedy of A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. To conclude with the Farce of DONE ON BOTH SIDES.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, [illegible] persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, Dec. 18, will be acted the Play of SCHAMYL. Schamyl......Mr. Anderson | George Andrews....Mr. Eddy. Zorilda......Miss M. Jones | Irina......Mrs. Broadley. To conclude with GASPARDO, THE GONDOLIER. Doors open at 6½; To commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated and popular American actor, Mr. J. R. SCOTT, MONDAY, Dec. 18—AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, QUITE AT HOME, and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, VIRGINIUS. Virginius, J. R. Scott; Icilius, C. W. Clarke; Dentatus, Hadaway; Virginia, Miss Mestayer. NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW, Premiums $500—Jan. 15, 1855. NATIONAL BABY SHOW, Premiums $1,000—June 5, 1855. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE HYBRID OR SEMI-HUMAN INDIAN FROM MEXICO.—In consequence of the unprecedented popularity of this Exhibition, the proprietors have found it necessary to take the large room No. 14, in Stuyvesant Institute, adjoining Perham's Opera House and the Metropolitan Theatre. Dr. Mott's startling confirmation of the "Bear Woman's" duality creates a powerful sensation. Ladies crowd her levees—medical and scientific men. The link is recognized between the perfect woman and ourang outang! Her dulcet voice and amiability enchant all people. Admittance 25 cents.

NEW ELECTRO-MENTAL PHENOMENA!—$3 worth of interest and amusement for 12½ cents. Lectures, delineations, and unprecedented experiments, by the celebrated Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, at Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, 19th, 21st and 23d of December, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. W.'s Medical Office, No. 37 6th-av.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—Numbering upwards of a thousand objects, the most popular, attractive, and instructive exhibition in the City, is open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.—From regard to the New-England Anniversary and Oration, the TEMPERANCE JUBILEE will be on WEDNESDAY instead of Thursday. Meeting at the Tabernacle at 7½ P. M.

J. MARSH.

CONCERT.—THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL QUARTETTE SOIREE, the second of the fifth season, will take place at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 19. See small bills.

DRAMATIC READING OF "YOUNG AMERICA'S DREAM," &c. By the author, Prof. PHILIP THORP, at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1854.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisiana, N. Y.,) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chair Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

TURNING AND KNOB SHOP CONNECTED FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a good workman with two or three hundred dollars, to conduct the business, as I will take Knobs, &c., in payment for part of the rent and purchase. For particulars, apply to JOHN ROWE, No. 165 Pearl-st., 3d floor.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—The Tools, Shafting and Machinery of a Brush Manufactory in this City are offered for sale to the highest bidder, between this and the 1st of January. A good chance for a person wishing to do a light and profitable business with a small capital. Apply for particulars at No. 129 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—BRIG TOWNSEND JONES, 197 tons Custom-House register; about four years old, built at Cold Spring, Long Island; well found and ready for sea. Apply to JONES & MOORE, No. 106 Wall-st.

THE SOLDIERLIKE APPEARANCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY—Is owing to their wearing Beards; now if anybody wants a mustache or whiskers and they won't grow naturally, let them buy a bottle of my Onguent, which will force the beard or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 per bottle. Sent to any part of the country.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.